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LAST EDITION

STEPS TO QUICKEN WAR MOVES TAKEN BY ADMINISTRATION

Repairs to Locomotives Ordered Hastened for Moving of Food- stuffs to Atlantic Ports—Hog Island Investigation Pressed

Comprehensive efforts on the part of the Wilson Administration to speed up war steps are indicated by this morning's dispatches. It has been learned that repairs to railway locomotives are to be pushed forward to an extent which should make available three times the number of the recent output to draw foodstuffs to Atlantic ports for shipment abroad. In response to the President's order for a thorough investigation of the Hog Island (Philadelphia) shipbuilding plant situation, to be followed by prosecution, if it is warranted by evidence uncovered, the Attorney-General's office announces that officials have been delegated to institute the necessary proceedings at once. Furthermore, the labor difficulties at eastern shipyards apparently have been overcome for the present through the vigorous stand taken by President Wilson, although it is said that the question of the "closed shop" is still proving an obstacle to complete agreement between the United States Shipping Board and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

More Locomotives Sought

Government Orders Longer Hours of Work at Repair Plants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices from all the railway centers of the territory east of the Mississippi indicate that orders have been received in the past two or three days from the Government to increase the working hours at all shops and roundhouses where locomotives are awaiting repairs. These orders, according to notices posted at various points, were issued by Frank McManamy, manager of the locomotive section under the Director-General of Railroads.

Indications point to an effort on the part of shop superintendents to comply with the Government's orders, and it is estimated that the total railroad shop output in locomotives available for service will be increased immediately from 10 to 30 per cent.

A survey of the Atlantic ports made in the last few days shows that motive power is needed at once to haul foodstuffs to the seaboard, while it is not considered advisable to state what facilities are available for transporting food to Europe. Increasing the motive power for the piling up of foodstuffs and munitions is considered at the moment the most vital consideration. Men familiar with the details of the transportation situation, both on land and sea, feel that the crux of the entire war program rests on the one point of speeding up work in roundhouses and shops where locomotives are awaiting repairs.

It is held that at the repair shops on all the great railroad systems not only officials but the employees themselves have not been awake to the responsibility resting upon them. They are being told now, however, in the most emphatic manner, what is expected of them.

Executives have known of the large number of locomotives on the great trunk lines that have been neglected and left out of repair, but under the policy now in effect under government control the agents of the Director-General are going into the shops and pointing out how output can be increased. Their reports from various points show that as a rule superintendents and men cheerfully comply with orders when they are made to see the necessity of greater effort.

Orders received by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey and other lines have been put into effect with the result that already locomotives that have been laid up for many weeks are being turned out for service and the employees are earning increased wages because of the added time they are required to devote to their work.

Attempt to Slow Up Denied

Railroad Men Say They Did Not Try to Discredit Control

WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. T. Whittier of Pittsburgh, assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania lines, west in effect has denied before the Railroad Wage Commission the allegations of brotherhood leaders that the slowing up of traffic would not be possible without issuing orders to train dis-

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Success in Palestine

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General Allenby's forces have advanced two miles on a front of 15 miles, east of Jerusalem yesterday, it was officially announced today. The fighting continued throughout the day.

British Aerial Activities

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office reports considerable aerial activity on the 17th inst., in which 10 hostile aeroplanes were brought down and six driven down out of control, against three British machines missing. On Sunday night the railway stations and sidings at Conflans had a ton of bombs dropped on them, with successful results, and yesterday the barracks and railway stations at Treves, on the Moselle, and the steel works and railway station at Thionville were bombed in broad day.

CHARGES OF FORCED VACCINATION MADE

Massachusetts Non-Compulsory Association Secretary Says Pupils Have Been Operated On Without Parents' Knowledge

"Children in the public schools of Massachusetts are being seized and vaccinated without the knowledge and against the wishes of their parents, and local authorities have begun to write things into the law without the warrant of statute," said Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the Massachusetts Non-Compulsory Vaccination Association, who spoke before the Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday.

"In fact," she added, "compulsory vaccination of this character is making the people of Massachusetts feel that their Government is against them."

Mrs. Henderson has petitioned the Legislature for enactment of a law to permit children of the many parents who conscientiously object to vaccination to attend school without being required to submit to it. Supported by a throng of medical doctors who held vaccination valueless as a preventive, and by many parents who vigorously objected to the compulsory feature, Mrs. Henderson argued for the admission of her bill under suspension of the rules.

"A physician in the town of Falmouth," she stated, "has taken a number of pupils and vaccinated them in school without their parents knowing anything about it. When the parents found out what had been done they strongly protested. This is a new experience in Massachusetts and shows that compulsory vaccination matters have reached a crisis in this State. I have a legal opinion from a Boston lawyer who declares it is illegal to seize school children in this fashion."

"Other children in Falmouth have been required to be vaccinated four times and then if it did not 'take' they were permitted to go to school unvaccinated. But the law makes no mention of 'revaccination,' and I believe that when the school authorities begin to write such things into the law it is time for the Legislature to act."

She cited the case of five Falmouth pupils, healthy children, she said, who possessed exemption certificates signed by registered physicians, but who were excluded from the schools and the fines of \$10 in each case were imposed because the certificates did not specify that the children were unfit for vaccination.

In Wellesley Mrs. Henderson believes the school authorities have grossly misrepresented the Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law to parents. She has a circular which she says was sent to parents under the caption, "Wellesley Public Schools," and phrased in words which Mrs. Henderson declares give parents an entirely wrong impression of the present law.

Dr. Charles E. Page of Boston told the Rules Committee that the "conscientious clause" in the proposed law is something more than mere sentiment. He gave this example:

"In Olean, N. Y., last year there were 2000 pupils in the schools who were unvaccinated because their parents took the bit in their own teeth, held mass meetings and refused to submit." Dr. Page cited the views of several eminent physicians in the United States and England who have declared vaccination to be useless and harmful and to be a form of idolatry.

Dr. Mary Parker of Cambridge president of the Massachusetts Non-Compulsory Vaccination Association, declared, "The present law does not give the parents any freedom." Dr. Mary Emery of Boston told the committee that she knew of children who have been sent to private school solely to avoid the compulsory vaccination laws which apply only to the public schools.

C. J. Davis of Wollaston declared the existing statute as class legislation. No one was present to oppose admitting the bill under suspension of the rules. After the Senate Rules Committee acts on the matter it goes before the House Rules Committee on the same question of admission. When admitted, it would be referred to the Public Health Committee for hearings on the merits of the case.

MONTANA RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana Legislature ratified the federal prohibition amendment on Tuesday. A drastic Sabotage Act, and a Sedition Act imposing severe penalties, also were sent to Governor Stewart. The special war session will probably adjourn today.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 7.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 41.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 29.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.

WINE MEN PLANNING TO STOP BUSINESS

California Producers and Growers, With Investment Estimated at \$100,000,000, Prepare for Enactment of Prohibitory Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Evidently regarding the success of the national prohibition amendment as inevitable, the California Wine Association, representing a large part of the wine interests of the State, has announced through M. J. Fontana, president of the association, that the directors have reached the decision that it is to the interest of all stockholders that steps be taken for a liquidation of the affairs of the association as fast as this may be effected without unnecessary sacrifice. In fact considerable progress has already been made in this direction in the disposal of certain lands and buildings, says the announcement.

As a reason for giving up the business of wine making the statement recounts the long and unsuccessful attempt to combat the prohibition movement, says that the prohibition propaganda is still being pushed with in the State with increasing vigor, and states that the further pursuit of a business with a future so uncertain is not wise, and that plans for its continued development are not warranted.

The statement says that the California wine industry represents investments aggregating more than \$100,000,000 and brings into the State more than \$20,000,000 a year. The association has over 8000 acres of vineyards planted to wine grapes, and the assets of the concern amount to more than \$17,000,000, according to the statement.

NO CASUALTIES IN LAST AIR RAID

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord French reports that no casualties or damage was caused by the last air raid on London, which took place on Monday night.

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RUSSIA ACCEPTS PEACE TERMS OF CENTRAL POWERS

Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky An- nounce Their Willingness to Sign Treaty as "Dictated by Quadruple Alliance"

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Wireless dispatches from Petrograd carry the following official announcement:

"The Council of Peoples Commissioners protests against the fact that the German Government has directed its troops against the Russian Republic, which has declared the war at an end and which is demobilizing its army on all fronts."

"The Workmen's and Peasants' Government of Russia could not anticipate such a step, because neither directly nor indirectly has any one of the parties which concluded the armistice given the seven days' notice required in accordance with the treaty of Dec. 1 for terminating it."

"The Council of Peoples Commissioners in the present circumstances regards itself as forced formally to declare its willingness to sign a peace upon the conditions which had been dictated by the delegations of the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk. 'The Council of Peoples Commissioners further declares that a detailed reply will be given without delay to the conditions of peace as proposed by the German Government. (Signed) 'For the Council of Peoples Commissioners. LENIN, TROTSKY.'"

The Russian Government, according to another official statement received here, has advised the following message to headquarters and all the fronts:

"The Council of Peoples Commissioners has offered to the Germans to sign peace immediately. I order that in all cases where Germans are encountered in masses pourparlers with the German soldiers should be organized and the proposal to refrain from fighting made to them. If the Germans refuse, then you must offer to them every possible resistance."

(Signed) "KRYLENKO."
Guerrilla warfare is to be Russia's method of opposing Germany's invasion of Russia, according to intimations from Bolshevik sources. In an address to the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, said: "We are not followers of Tolstoy. We do not say we will not resist the German invasion."

Mr. Trotsky proceeded to outline a plan by which the Socialist army would conduct a bushwhacking campaign, hampering the efforts of the Germans should they endeavor to conduct commerce along the border, especially should they try to secure grain from Ukraine under what he alluded to as the screen of their so-called peace with the bourgeois Rada of Kiev.

Agitation Continues

Strong Protest Against Fresh Partitions of Poland

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The agitation in Polish circles continues. The Regency Council has issued a manifesto to the Polish nation protesting strongly against the fresh partition of Poland and declaring that the council remains in office to protect Polish education and jurisprudence. (Continued on page two, column four)



The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

British Prime Minister who made his eagerly awaited statement at Westminster yesterday on incidents arising out of the Versailles conference decisions

MONTREAL'S FIFTY NEW LIQUOR LICENSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU

MONTREAL, Que.—The license commissioners have granted fifty additional licenses to sell liquor during the year 1918-9, making a total of 250 for the city. This will be the last year of the saloon, under the legislation recently passed at Quebec.

COERCION VIOLATES RED CROSS AIMS

Society Issues a Memorandum Deprecating Use of Aggres- sive Tactics in Obtaining Mem- bers or Subscriptions in Drives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross has issued a memorandum deprecating the use of coercion in obtaining membership subscriptions in its drives and making clear the attitude of the society on this subject.

The memorandum reads: THE AMERICAN RED CROSS National Headquarters February 12, 1918.

"To All Division Managers—From General Manager."

"Subject—Improper Methods for Obtaining Members."

"Several instances have been brought to our attention where, in the recent Christmas membership drive, Red Cross workers adopted rather aggressive tactics with people who were not inclined to join the Red Cross."

"The American Red Cross cannot countenance any unlawful improper coercive methods for obtaining members or subscriptions, as such activities are a direct violation of the spirit of this organization."

"If any such cases of over-zealousness on the part of the Red Cross workers are brought to your attention, this memorandum will make clear our attitude on the subject."

Coercion Prevention

New England Red Cross Manager Tells of Efforts to Stop Practice

JAMES F. JACKSON, manager of the New England branch of the Red Cross, said today in regard to the memorandum which he received from Washington, that he and the six state managers were making every effort to prevent coercion in connection with the membership campaign. Whenever any violations were reported to them special steps were taken to prevent recurrence. Local enthusiasm by thoughtless persons, he said, sometimes led them beyond the bounds of methods countenanced by the directors, and where there were so many engaged in the work it was difficult to explain personally to each worker just what was expected.

The managers from the New England states have been in conference with Mr. Jackson and especial emphasis was laid upon this phase of the work. Mr. Jackson is going to Maine this week to confer with the officials there on the work generally, and there, too, special caution will be voiced against coercion and over-zealousness.

SALOONS ORDERED CLOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—A government order issued on Tuesday, closed all saloons within a half mile of the Rock Island Arsenal.

BRITISH PREMIER MAKES EAGERLY AWAITED SPEECH

Mr. Lloyd George Says Deci- sions of Versailles Council Were Unanimous—Fully Con- curred in by Sir Douglas Haig

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Immediately after question time in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, the Premier rose to make his eagerly awaited statement on the decisions of the Supreme War Council at Versailles and on the much-discussed Robertson-Wilson incident which arose out of these decisions. Mr. Lloyd George was loudly cheered when he declared that whatever he said would be treated as a question of policy and not of personality. If there had been any delay or apparent hesitation in the announcement of any decisions of the Government, it was not because there was any doubt in the mind of the Administration with regard to their policy, but because they were extremely anxious that the decision when announced should be free from any element of personality.

The Government had been anxious to retain the services of General Sir William Robertson as chief of staff, so long as that was compatible with the policy on which they had decided in common with the allied governments, after prolonged consultation at Versailles, and it was a matter of deep regret that it was found impossible to retain the services of so distinguished a soldier.

If the House of Commons repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd George declared, he would quit office. His one regret would be that he had not greater strength and ability to place at the disposal of his country in its gravest hour.

Mr. Lloyd George said the country was faced with terrible realities. He begged the House to have done with all controversy, adding that the Government was entitled to know tonight whether the House and the country wished it to proceed with the policy deliberately arrived at.

Any one who examined closely the events of 1916 and 1917, the Premier said, would find plenty of argument for some change in the machinery in order to effect a greater concentration than had hitherto been achieved in the direction of the allied resources. That was why, after the Italian defeat, the allied governments had decided that it was necessary to set up some central body to coordinate the strategy of the allies. At the last conference at Versailles, it was decided to extend the powers of that body.

The Premier explained that he was hampered in discussing the action taken at Versailles by a resolution passed at that conference by the military representatives of the governments that it was not desirable to give any information regarding the general plan arrived at.

Mr. Lloyd George thought, however, that he could make clear where the controversy had arisen and asked for the judgment of the House on the action of the Government.

"The general principle laid down at Versailles was agreed to wholeheartedly, by everybody," he said. "There was no conflict as regarded the policy, but only as to the method of giving effect to it. There was agreement that there must be direct authority to execute supreme direction of that policy; there was agreement that authority must be inter-allied authority, and there was complete agreement that that authority should have executive power. The only question that arose was as to how that central authority should be constituted. That was the only difference."

"It was the whole issue, and, in my judgment, an agreement was reached at the conference even in regard to that."

The Premier proceeded to give the stages of the discussions at the conference. Several proposals, he said, were put forward and examined very carefully. Everybody went to the conference with a full desire to find the best method, and not to advocate any particular proposal.

The Americans were in favor of a proposal by which the central body should be a council of the chiefs of staff. The case put forth for it was that it was essential that each of the representatives should be in most intimate touch with its own war office and must know about man-power, moral and medical equipment, shipping and foreign office matters.

It was also felt that there were serious constitutional objections to an inter-allied body coming to a decision affecting the British Army. The council fully examined and discussed this proposal and, he added, it must be remembered that all the various representatives, civil and military, were there, with the exception of the Italian commander-in-chief. On examination the proposal completely broke down and was rejected as unworkable.

One of the reasons for the continuous session at Versailles was not merely that they had to take decisions, but that they should be constantly comparing notes and discussing the situation from day to day.

"A council of the chiefs of staff," the Premier said, "involved the creation of another body, conflicting with the Versailles Council. The moment we began examination it became clear that the functions which the executive body were to exercise could not properly

LESS SPEED IN WAR LEGISLATION URGED

Alabama Senator Advises Con- sidering More Closely the Measures That Are to Af- fect Millions of Americans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking on the Railroad Control Bill today, Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama advised the Senate "to put the brakes" on war legislation and "to consider more closely measures that are going to affect millions of American people."

When the war began, he said, Congress had granted the President almost unlimited powers to provide ships, men and matériel for the prosecution of the war but these rush needs, he declared, are now over and before giving more powers he urged Congress to convince itself that they are necessary, and to "specify exactly how general powers granted to one man are to be used."

"If you substitute," he said, "government by men for government by law there is danger ahead of the people of the United States."

"While we send our soldiers abroad to fight to make the world safe for democracy, we must not lose sight of keeping America democratic," the Senator continued. "We know democracy can never be safe in the hands of an autocratic government when power is placed in the hands of a man and the country is governed by men and not by laws."

"Our country possesses checks to keep us from autocratic men and mob domination, provided Congress will uphold and maintain the sovereign powers of the people, but when Congress reaches the point where it is prepared to abandon constitutional limitations and surrender a government of law for a government by a man, then danger is ahead of the people of the United States."

Without criticizing in any way the manner in which the President has used the powers that have been

REPRESENTATIVE OF FINLAND IS NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FITZBURGH, Mass.—Santeri Nuorteva, a Finnish Socialist and editor of the Raivaaja, here, received word today from Foreign Minister Sirola of Finland to assume the duties of representative at Washington, for the Finnish Revolutionary Government.

He immediately cabled his acceptance and is waiting to receive his official credentials. Through this, two Finnish representatives are accredited to Washington, one from the former Government and Mr. Nuorteva, a Finnish university and was expelled for his radical tendencies. Since then he has been active in Finnish Socialist circles in England and the United States.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN POSTPONED TO APRIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sub-normal economic and business conditions brought about by a variety of unforeseen war developments have caused postponement of the third Liberty Loan until about April 1 or later. That the loan when placed for sale will bear 4½ per cent interest appeared probable today.

be performed by the chiefs of staff in various capitals. If the chiefs of staff stayed in Paris their governments would be deprived for long periods of the service of their principal military advisers. For that reason the Supreme War Council rejected the proposal with complete unanimity.

"I think I am right in saying that the proposal was withdrawn. Then it was suggested by M. Clemenceau that it was desirable for us to separate and for each delegation to think out a plan of its own. It is very remarkable that, meeting separately and considering the matter quite independently, we should have returned the following morning with exactly the same proposal. And that proposal is the proposal which now holds the field.

"I hesitated for some time whether I should not read to the House the very cogent document submitted by the American delegation, which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to a military conference. The only reason why I do not read it to the House is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations.

"If I should read the document submitted by the Americans there would be no need to make a speech. The case is presented with irresistible power and logic.

"What happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion, which took some hours, but there was not a single dissenting voice so far as the plan was concerned.

"Field Marshal Haig called attention to two points which we realized were weak points and we undertook to put them right. They were constitutional points, not points which went to the root of the proposal itself.

After again emphasizing the unanimity of the Versailles council, the Premier gave an account of what happened on his return. He thought General Robertson was present and nothing was then said to indicate that General Robertson thought the plan unworkable or dangerous.

"During the week after he returned from Versailles the Army Council considered the arrangement and made certain criticisms from a constitutional point of view. He considered this very carefully with the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, who had throughout put the case of General Robertson before the Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George confirmed that General Robertson had refused the position at Versailles, and that when he refused the post he was offered the position of chief of the general staff which had been set up at Versailles.

General Robertson had suggested a modification of the proposal by making the Versailles representative deputy of the Chief of Staff. But this the Government felt bound to reject, as it involved putting a subordinate in a position of the first magnitude, where he might have to take vital decisions under instructions given to him before the full facts were known.

The Premier added that the Government felt it essential that the British representative at Versailles should be equal in authority to the representative of any other country. When General Robertson came to the conclusion that under the conditions laid down he could not accept either position, the Government with the deepest regret found itself bound to go on without him.

"We had to choose between a policy deliberately and unanimously arrived at by the representatives of the Allied Powers," the Premier explained, "and retiring the services of a distinguished and valued public servant. When it came to a policy of such magnitude we were bound to stand by the arrangement we had come to with our allies.

"If the policy is right, no personalities should stand in the way of its execution, however valuable and distinguished. It is not the policy of this Government, but of the great allied governments in concert. There is absolutely no difference between our policy and the policy of France, Italy and America in this respect."

The Premier said that the conclusions reached at Versailles were the result of the very powerful representations made by the representatives of the other governments, notably the American Government. The policy was based on the assumption that the Allies had hitherto suffered through lack of concerted and co-ordinated effort and that their purpose and policy was now to get concentration and unity of effort. The Premier announced that Gen. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson had been appointed to represent Great Britain on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Immediately after Mr. Lloyd George concluded his speech, the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, rose and expressed the wish that the Premier's address had been made a week ago.

Mr. Asquith said there was a certain amount of disquiet in the public mind through the enforced withdrawal of Admiral Jellicoe and General Robertson and that the country would hardly feel compensated by the fact that the Secretary of War, Lord Derby, remained at Whitehall and that the conduct of propaganda has been entrusted to Lord Beaverbrook.

He added that he would do nothing to embarrass the Government, but he said he felt that in the best interest of the country and the cause, criticism in Parliament should not be silenced.

Noel Pemberton Billing asked whether, in view of the fact that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British Ambassador at Washington, was instrumental in the Caillaux-Bolo disclosures an inquiry would be held to determine if his death was due to any cause other than that announced.

The speaker replied that Mr. Billing was requested to put his question in writing and that it would be answered in regular order.

Instead of the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith's return from America being hastened, he found it possible to prolong his stay there, according to Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House, when asked by Arthur Lynch whether he could state the reasons which led to the Attorney-General's "early return."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Central News

Nikolai Lenin

Bolshevik Premier of Russia who, with the Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, accepts Germany's terms of peace

Mr. Bonar Law added that Sir Frederick had not been recalled for an alleged interview in a Boston paper, which, he declared, "any man who read it would have known to be largely fictitious."

Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, addressing the House of Lords said he strongly supported the plan adopted at Versailles. He deplored the attacks in the press and had offered to resign, he added, but Mr. Lloyd George had asked him to remain in office.

Lord Curzon, Lord President of the Council and member of the War Cabinet, said that under the new scheme, Sir Douglas Haig would have the same power over the movements of his troops as before. The only difference was that the Versailles council would have certain troops at their disposal, which they could add to Sir Douglas Haig's forces or send elsewhere, according to the exigencies of the moment.

The Prince of Wales took the oath and his seat in the House of Lords yesterday. Queen Mary and the Princesses Mary and Victoria were present in the royal box. The Prince wore royal robes and the collar of the Order of the Garter. He was introduced to the Lords with the usual ceremony. The peers in the procession wore their parliamentary robes.

It is many years since the last occasion of this formal ceremony, King George having taken his seat in the House while Duke of York.

Tuesday—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Kellaway made out a strong case for the 12½ per cent bonus which has been a subject of considerable controversy. The bonus was granted by Mr. Churchill and on the War Cabinet's responsibility. Mr. Kellaway said the result of the bonus has been fewer strikes, and he also gave the following increases of production in the last half year's output, when the bonus operated for part of the time: Guns, 48 per cent; machine guns, 20 per cent; aeroplanes, 42 per cent; aeroplane engines, 68 per cent, and shipbuilding material, 25 per cent.

Gen. Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, who has been appointed British Military Representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was for three years aide-de-camp to Sir Frederick Roberts in the Burmese campaign.

On his return to England he served with the Coldstream Guards, and in 1892 went out to the Sudan. He took part in the South African War, 1899-1902.

When the present war began he was commanding the third division with the rank of major-general, and went to France with the first British troops. For his brilliant work at Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Tribute to United States

Reference to Military Control Plan So Accepted in Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George that the plan proposed by President Wilson for centralized military control had been adopted by the Supreme War Council at its Versailles session has been accepted here as the highest tribute the Allies possibly could pay to this country, and as an expression of the confidence they place in the function this country is to perform in the war. The Premier declared that the President's plan dominated all others because it contained arguments in favor of central military control that were unanswerable.

The Premier's speech is taken as a move that not only clears the atmosphere in respect to the immediate matter discussed but serves to remove also suspicion of a lack of complete understanding that has been put forward by unfriendly interests over alleged differences between the United States and the British Government.

The Premier's speech is taken as a move that not only clears the atmosphere in respect to the immediate matter discussed but serves to remove also suspicion of a lack of complete understanding that has been put forward by unfriendly interests over alleged differences between the United States and the British Government.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS PEACE TERMS OF CENTRAL POWERS

(Continued from page one)

dence. The Jewish People's Party and the Zionist organization joined in the Polish protest concerning Cholim at a solemn sitting of the Warsaw City Council, while in Lemberg the City Council decided to resign if the cessation of Cholim district is maintained. Poles possessing Austrian decorations were requested to return them.

Meanwhile, the parliamentary committee of the Polish Club, after taking cognizance of the Austrian Premier's statement on the treaty with Ukraine, held a debate which reflected national indignation and the Poles' readiness to defend their rights, and a complete agreement concerning the situation was reached.

The German press shows some anxiety concerning the reported intention of the Polish Legion in Russia to place themselves under the command of the Polish Regency Council and a Vienna message to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the continued threatening attitude of the Poles has produced a complete reversal of opinion in leading circles in the Central Empire, and all thought of the so-called Austro-Polish solution has been abandoned, "as no weapon can be left in the hands of an irreconcilable Poland coquetting with the Entente," while the possibility of New Russia seizing the leadership in Poland and pursuing with the Czechs a Great Bohemian policy must also be prevented.

German Press Suspicious of Austria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram reproduces a declaration from the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk to the German Government, denouncing the Bolsheviks and appealing for the Central Powers' assistance against them. Berlin also continues to circulate reports of a similar situation in the Baltic provinces.

In these circumstances, misgivings concerning Austria's attitude are finding expression in the German press. The Vossische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent comments on the strange silence hitherto of the Fremdenblatt, and points out that the Neue Freie Presse insisted on Saturday that as the monarchy no longer bordered on Russia it need not intervene against its will and inclination, beyond protecting free intercourse with Ukraine, while the Arbeiter Zeitung wrote that it must be clear to all Austrians that Austria cannot, must not, and will not participate if Germany decides on a fresh war against Russia.

The Vienna Zeit also wrote that the war was practically ended for the monarchy and that conditions on its side for successful negotiations had never been disturbed. It trusted they would remain so from other side, and observed that millions of intelligent people point now to Count Czernin and President Wilson as the foremost peacemakers.

Russian Bonds Made Paper Currency

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The Council of Peoples Commissaries has decreed the issue of bonds of the former liberty loan as paper currency. Bonds below 100 rubles will be issued by the state bank at current rates and will circulate within the limits of the federal Russian Republic on the same rates as paper money. Coupons, which, in the decree repudiating loans, are not payable, must be detached when the bonds are put in circulation. Persons refusing to accept the liberty bonds at their face value as paper money will be prosecuted and severely punished.

Trotsky Asks Where Austria Stands

BERNE, Switzerland, (Tuesday)—According to Vienna dispatches, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has forwarded a wireless message to Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, reading:

"The German Government having established a state of war with Russia without even giving the seven days' previous notice, I have the honor to ask you to inform me whether the Austro-Hungarian Government also considers itself in a state of war with Russia, and if not, whether it believes it possible to reach a practical realization of the agreements worked out at Petrograd?"

Fighting Continues in Finland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin message of Feb. 16 says that during the night of Feb. 15 light German forces raided part of the English Channel. The extensive patrol forces hitherto stationed there were no longer there. Only off Dover was an outpost encountered and sunk by German gunfire, the German forces returning without incident. On Feb. 16, German aircraft attacked British aeroplanes in the Southern Downs, which were accompanying a convoy from England to Rotterdam. One of the aeroplanes was brought down in flames by Lieutenant Christiansen.

The Secretary of the British Admiralty has issued a note to the above German message stating that "none of His Majesty's ships of any sort were hit or even fired at. The patrols were reformed and immediately returned to their ports."

SOCIETY OF NATIONS URGED

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Writing to President Wilson on behalf of the League for the Rights of Man, Ferdinand Buisson, a Radical Socialist deputy, asks that the President take the initiative for the immediate organization of the nucleus of a society of nations. M. Buisson urges the President to take up this subject with Great Britain, France and other Entente nations.

General Nazarov has assumed General Kaledin's place and has issued a general mobilization order for the entire population, Cossack and otherwise, to fight the Soviet troops.

Russian Protest to Great Britain

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Russian Council of Commissioners, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, has instructed Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London, to lodge a protest with Great Britain against the closing of the Manchurian border and the prohibition on the export of cargo and foodstuffs into Russia. The council, it is said, regards the foreign restrictions as having been taken under Anglo-American pressure. Should Great Britain and America refuse to countermand the embargo, it is added, the Russian council will apply retaliatory measures against the citizens of Entente allied countries resident in Russia.

Germans Reduce Indemnity Asked

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, speaking before the Central Executive Committee of the Pan-Soviet last Thursday, announced that the Germans at Brest-Litovsk reduced the indemnity they asked of Russia from 8,000,000,000 rubles to 3,000,000,000 rubles, according to a Petrograd dispatch, dated Feb. 15, received today. The Tsar's wireless station has picked up Prince Leopold's address, ordering the German advance against Russia, in which he declared: "We want no annexations or contributions, but restoration of order. Russia is the center of anarchy. The contagion is spreading into Europe. Civilized Europe understands: the Germans are defending order in Europe."

Germany and Bolsheviks

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"Germany will not allow Finland, Lithuania and Ukraine to be ruled by Bolshevik excesses," Dr. von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, declared in the Reichstag yesterday, according to dispatches received here today. "We will see what effect the new military plans will have toward Russia."

General Hoffman Seeks Proof

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General Hoffman, leader of the German militarists at the recent Brest-Litovsk peace conference, wants proof of Russia's willingness to accede to the German terms, according to a wireless from Petrograd today. In acknowledging receipt of the Peoples Commissaries' wireless message yesterday—signed "Lenine and Trotsky"—in which it was declared the Bolsheviks had been forced to express "willingness" to sign a German peace, General Hoffman declared he desired to see the original signatures. They are being forwarded to Dvinsk.

General Hoffman said the Russian offer had been handed to the German Government, but a "wireless message cannot be regarded as an official document. I request authentication of the writing. It must be sent to headquarters at Dvinsk."

The Bolsheviks, in announcing that they were sending the signatures, requested a prompt reply.

HOTEL CLOSINGS RECOMMENDED

Springfield Chief of Police Says Five Places Are Open Merely to Sell Liquor on Sundays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Closing of five third-class hotels, declared to be a menace to the city's morality by the sale of alcoholic liquor to men and women in common drinking rooms and seldom used as the home of anyone, is recommended by W. J. Quilty, chief of police, who spoke before the members of the Men's Club of St. John's Congregational Church on Tuesday night. He was of the opinion, however, that the licensing commission would not do anything to lessen the city's revenue from liquor licenses.

This practice of the so-called "cheaper" class of hotels, of merely operating for the purpose of selling liquor on Sunday, when saloons are closed, was severely criticized by Mr. Quilty. He said that "largely because of such practices, the liquor dealers will be out of business entirely." He said the present law allowing anyone who will buy a sandwich to buy liquor on Sunday should be amended to prevent any resident of Springfield from obtaining liquor at hotels.

Besides the five hotels in the city which should be closed, Mr. Quilty said, there were two in Indian Orchard which seldom accommodate guests overnight, and which, according to the chief, exist chiefly on the profits of Sunday selling of liquor and other privileges accorded them when given a liquor license.

Turning to the question of having women prisoners' hands only by women from the time they are taken to jail to their release, Mr. Quilty said that this plan has worked well in Springfield and recommended that it be universally adopted as a prison reform.

WAR BOARD OFFICER RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Irving T. Bush, chief officer of the War Board of the port of New York, has resigned. The Government has reorganized most of the functions of the war board under other departments.

"Priscilla's Minuet"

Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

W. M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

light, bursts being seen in the gas works near the barracks and two large fires were burning in the town when the British airmen left. Despite considerable anti-aircraft gunfire all the British machines returned safely.

The Admiralty announces an air raid on Sunday night on Zeebrugge Mole and docks and the Bruges docks. Several tons of explosives were dropped and bombs fell alongside the submarine shelter and near the locks and quays.

During offensive patrols, three enemy aircraft were destroyed, all the British machines returning safely.

German Raid Repulsed

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After a heavy bombardment of the British lines east of Arleux and Engshelle, the German troops attempted a raid, Sir Douglas Haig reported to the War Office today. The raid was completely repulsed. A number of Germans were killed or made prisoners.

"North of Wytschaete," he said, "we carried out a successful local surprise early in the night, taking several prisoners."

"Northwest of St. Quentin there was patrol activity."

German Advance in Russia

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—We have advanced 20 kilometers beyond our previous positions on the Riga-Petrograd Railway, the German War Office announced today. We took 2500 prisoners, several hundred machine-guns and much rolling stock, the statement said.

Feeble resistance near Inzeem was soon broken.

Artillery Activity in West

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Violent cannonading occurred in the Butte du Mesnil sector of the Champagne region, and in the Vosges, the French official communiqué stated today. Enemy raids failed in Quincy wood and northwest of Courcy and Vauquois.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement made public on Tuesday reads as follows:

Western theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—A night attack by the enemy troops on Houthulst Wood was repulsed. East of Ypres and on both sides of the Scarpe the artillery duel increased in the evening.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Oise-Aisne canal infantry detachments made successful reconnoitering raids. Baden and Thuringian companies southeast of Tahure attacked the trenches captured by the enemy forces on Feb. 13 and brought back 125 prisoners. The gain in territory was again given up as a result of a strong enemy counter-attack.

Seven enemy airplanes were brought down on Monday in aerial fighting.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)

The British War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads:

Successful raids were carried out by us last night in three different sectors of the front.

Southeast of Ephe, Irish troops entered the enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Gillemeot farm and brought back a few prisoners.

Another successful raid in which five prisoners were captured by us, was carried out by Canadian troops south of Lens.

Further north, Lancashire border and Yorkshire troops raided German positions in the southern portion of Houthulst Forest on a wide front. A large number of the enemy troops were killed and 27 prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us. Our casualties were slight.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)

The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

Violent artillery actions occurred during the night in the region south of the forests of St. Gobain, in the sector of Chavignon, the northwest of Bezonvaux. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night's communication says: There was quite pronounced artillery activity in Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Aviation—On Feb. 16, 17 and 18, our pilots brought down or seriously damaged in numerous combats 18 German machines; in addition an enemy captive balloon was burned.

On Feb. 18, in the day and night, our bombing escadrille dropped 16,000 kilos of explosives on enemy objectives.

ARGENTINE FREIGHT BOYCOTT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A freight handling boycott was put into effect today by the port workers.

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

In Plain Figures

38-2

In plain figures this means size 6½ B in a shoe. The "French" system of sizes, it is called. Perhaps "French," but certainly meaningless to the layman and an opportunity to deceive in the matter of size.

All "Cammeyer" shoes are marked in plain figures so that you can see for yourself that you are given your correct size.

MAIN STORE—47-51 WEST 34TH ST.

Branch de Luxe—381 Fifth Avenue, New York

Other Branch—645-649 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Filem's—mail orders filled—5th floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

Filem's—mail orders filled—5th floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

Filem's—mail orders filled—5th floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

Filem's—mail orders filled—5th floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

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THE POSITION OF SCANDINAVIA

Authority on Question Specially Emphasizes the Very Difficult Situation in Which Norway Is at Present Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The position of the Scandinavian countries has attracted considerable attention and given rise to no small amount of discussion practically ever since the war commenced. As the result of information received from sources of a most reliable nature, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the negotiations between Great Britain and Sweden are progressing. In spite of difficulties, there is an evident desire on both sides to arrive at results which it will only be possible to achieve by mutual concessions.

In discussing this matter, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that the transit to Russia having now been stopped, Sweden is strictly limited in the compensations she can offer for imports. It is obviously impossible for her to stop entirely her export of iron ore, and so forth, to Germany, so that all that can be expected is a limitation of these exports, and what is perhaps even more important, she is in a position to place a certain amount of tonnage at the disposal of the Entente Powers.

As far as Denmark is concerned, the line was drawn some time ago, and the recent actions of the British and American governments toward her have shown that although her economic life has been interfered with to an extent never dreamt of in the early days of the war, yet there exists a great deal of good will toward her in consequence of her sufferings about 50 years ago at the hands of Prussia and Austria, and on account of her exposed geographical position.

As regards Norway, the position has quite unexpectedly produced a somewhat difficult situation. In Norway there has been a growing feeling that, although she has been practically the only neutral country whose actions have been positively useful to the Entente, she has not been receiving as much consideration for her feelings and the welfare of her people as is considered her due. The attitude adopted by Norway in favor of the Entente Powers, it should be emphasized, coincides exactly with the sympathies of the country. Meanwhile, however, it was pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor representative, a conviction has taken root in Norway that under the stress of war, the spirit of the agreements upon which she has based her actions is not being observed. The point is further emphasized that, although theoretically the actions criticized are taken by Great Britain, the Norwegian people attribute them to the American and British governments jointly.

The people of Norway are perfectly aware that now, just as previously, the future of the small nation depends upon the victory of the Entente, but, it should be added, they are now beginning to look forward to the end of the war when they will be free from what, in some quarters, has been described as the injustices of both groups of belligerents. At the same time the point must not be overlooked that the Norwegian people by no means consider their own Government entirely free from blame. A large and influential section of the people have for a long time held the opinion that their Government should have taken what are described as the logical steps in consequence of Germany's brutality, and not hesitated to stop all exports to that country. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, the American and British people are scarcely likely to blame the majority of Norwegians for their fear of going too far in that direction. In any case it would have been impossible, because of the resistance of the Labor Party. This party again has deserved praise for refusing to listen to Germany's offer of cheap coal for the working-class homes in times like the present when householders have to pay about £20 per ton. They refuse to have anything to do with a deal which might prejudice national interests.

The Government is also being criticized severely for disregarding the signs of the times by having neglected to introduce a system of rationing. Most Norwegians consider them guilty almost of levity in not seeing the impending world shortage, and neglecting to take steps to reduce the consumption of cereals, and thereby proclaiming their solidarity with the world at large.

What, then, are the Norwegian grounds for complaint? In the first place they felt that the embargo suddenly imposed upon imports to Norway was altogether unjust as being contrary to the basis arrived at between Norway and Great Britain. The Norwegian view is that having accepted the system of imports limited by normal consumption as desired by the Entente, they were entitled to rely upon no hindrances being placed in their way of receiving the quantities fixed. They also point out that parallel with that understanding, Norway's surplus tonnage automatically entered allied service. It is felt that Norway has certainly given full measure for whatever she has received and something more.

It is fully recognized that the American Government is not formally bound by previous understandings, in fact many feel that the admission of America to the cause of the Entente has created a situation which should have been accepted as giving the small

neutrals a welcome opportunity of reducing their trade with Germany, but on the other hand they do not feel that previous understandings can be disregarded entirely, without unfairness.

What is ranking most in the minds of Norwegians is the treatment of her grain imports. It is well known that the imports of the country were limited to 450,000 tons. The sudden imposition of the American embargo prevented Norway from importing that quantity last year. She then endeavored to replace it by imports from the Argentine, but steps were taken to prevent these supplies reaching Norway. America has since granted licenses for about 70,000 tons, which is about equivalent to the shortage in imports last year, but this cannot by a long way satisfy even considerably reduced requirements.

There can be no doubt but that British and American estimates of Norway's food position are too optimistic, as otherwise the Norwegian Government could not have resorted to the rationing which spells under-feeding. Norway is good more dependent on bread than Great Britain, and yet the compulsory rations now fixed by the Norwegian Government only represent 60 per cent of the corresponding voluntary British rations. "As has already been made clear," The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, "there is no inclination in Norway to absolve the Norwegian Government from blame, but the way in which Norwegian steamers carrying grain from neutral Argentina are being prevented from reaching Norway meets with universal condemnation. It is being stated quite freely that if Norway only were a little more powerful, and if she had not so definitely ranged herself by sympathy on the side of the Entente, if, in fact, it were just a little dangerous to her, the treatment accorded to her would have been quite different. It is understood perfectly clearly that it is legitimate for America and the Entente to use all means to prevent supplies reaching Germany, but it will never be considered fair to increase pressure by preventing Norway from obtaining those supplies for which she thought she had secured facilities in return for her tonnage."

Another question has just arisen which Norwegian shipowners consider a legitimate cause of complaint. In this instance the British Government is not involved in any way.

From time to time, the British authorities have been anxious to prevent an unlimited rise in freights and shipping values which have been the outcome of free competition for tonnage among charterers. They have been enabled to deal with this problem fairly successfully through their command of the coaling stations. Almost every steamer, at one time or another, found herself dependent on the facilities of British ports and the British bunker supply. Whenever maximum freights were fixed, the state of the freight market and the level of tonnage values then existing were taken as a basis, as only in this way could those owners who had recently purchased tonnage and those investors in shipping who had just risked their capital be protected from the consequences of arbitrary action.

Rates of freights were also fixed for sailing ships, the basis being that they should obtain the same return on their capital as steamship owners. The U-boat danger to sailing ships ultimately became so acute that they could not be usefully employed in carrying supplies to Europe, and it was therefore found better that they should be employed in distant trades where they would incidentally release some steamer tonnage which could look after European supplies. In the circumstances, the actual chartering of the vessels was left to the American market. The ordinary freight market had already established certain rates commensurate with present tonnage values. Suddenly a report reached Norway that the American Government had fixed maximum freights far below those which were ruling. In reply to protests they were told that the freights fixed were highly remunerative and would be further reduced. Action very quickly followed this statement. Undoubtedly the owners are entirely in the hands of the American Government, who will have to decide whether or not the Norwegian owners have merited this treatment. Special delegates have been sent from Norway to Washington to deal with this matter.

Another point is the requisition of steamers building in the United States. Many of these contracts were booked by enterprising firms and immediately offered for resale. With the advancing prices of tonnage some of them changed hands several times. Owners have been told that "just compensation" will be paid. Afterward it was evidently indicated to them that payment of the original contract price would be considered "just compensation." The Norwegian view is that nothing less than market price of tonnage at time of requisition could ever be considered just, and some of them feel that it is open to question whether the term "just compensation" should not also embrace some allowance for disturbance of their business.

It is a mistake to think that the present rates of freight for neutral tonnage can be taken and the profits of the owners calculated on the basis of the cost of the Norwegian Mercantile Marine at the outbreak of war. The Norwegian fleet then was 2,500,000 tons. War losses have accounted for about 1,000,000 tons which undoubtedly means at least half of the ocean-going fleet, and as the fleet still consists of 2,000,000 tons it will be seen to what a large extent it has been renewed by purchases from abroad at war prices. When war broke out the capitalization of the fleet was 240,000,000 kroner; today's much smaller fleet stands in the books of the companies at 1,000,000,000 and if the quotations of the shares are taken as a basis vastly higher figures would be shown.

THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Dual Monarchy Evolves Schemes to Circumvent Readjustment of Borders Involved in the Plans of the Southern Slavs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A recent article in the Hamburger Nachrichten has thrown considerable light on the latest schemes evolved in the Dual Monarchy to circumvent that readjustment of Austrian and Hungarian frontiers which would be involved by the realization of Southern Slav unity, entailing as it would the reunion of the Slovenes of Austria with those of Hungary, and the consequent abandonment of the present dualist system. For some time past there have been indications that combinations were being devised to enable Austria and Hungary to retain their present frontiers unchanged. For instance, immediately following the stormy debate in the Reichsrath, produced by the rumored adoption of the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question there appeared in the Vienna Reichspost what was regarded as an officially-inspired article to the effect that the scheme outlined for the future was as follows: Poland cum Galicia to be united to Austria (not to the joint state of Austria-Hungary), the Ukrainians in Galicia being granted autonomy; compensation for Hungary in the shape of annexation to her of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the present Southern Slav territories, with some measure of autonomy secured to them; some similar form of autonomy or independence for the Czechs.

The advantages of this arrangement for Austria and Hungary are obvious. In the first place it holds out a prospect of the maintenance of the present dualist system and of the consequent maintenance of German supremacy in Austria, and Magyar supremacy in Hungary; in the second it would leave Austria with all her present Czech-Slovak territories, without which she would be, what one writer has described as "a sort of constitutional torso swinging in the air"; and meanwhile Hungary, while retaining her old constitutional union with Croatia, would secure, with the acquisition of Dalmatia and Bosnia, the essentials for an extensive Adriatic and Balkan policy. What the writer in the Reichspost did not explain was whether this arrangement was designed in any way to win over a section at least of the Southern Slavs, and it is on this point that the Hamburger Nachrichten sheds most light.

The proposed settlement, the German paper shows, constitutes an appeal to the Serbo-Croats, who have always received preferential treatment at the hands of the Magyar oligarchy, by holding out to them the fulfillment of the dream of a Great Croatia which will include Dalmatia and Bosnia. In return they are to renounce their demand for reunion with the Slovene land and people, and the idea of substituting a triallist for the present dualist system in the dual monarchy is to be abandoned. It is to the triumph of this scheme that the writer in the Hamburger Nachrichten attributes the recent fall of Herr von Polzer, the Emperor Karl's triallist adviser, and he also traces to the conflict that has been in progress for some time past in Slovene political circles between MM. Korosec and Sustersic, the former of whom is the champion of Southern Slav unity as demanded in the declaration of May 30, whereas the latter is understood to be in contact with the Government, and to have been entrusted with soothing Slovene opinion with regard to the settlement, a reputation that has already led to his being mobbed in the streets of Laibach.

The article in which the German paper sets forth this latest attempt to dispose of the Southern Slav problem reads as follows: In the declaration concerning state rights on May 30 it was demanded that all territories inhabited by Slovenes, Croats and Serbs should be united under the scepter of the Hapsburgs into an independent State on the basis of the rule of nationality. This is opposed to the following axioms laid down by the Archbishop of Sarajevo in his organ Hervatski Dnevnik: "We call for the solution of the state right question in the south of the Monarchy in a Croatian state right. We further demand the union of those lands to which Croatian state right applies, namely, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatian Istria, as a political and financial autonomy inseparably joined to the Hapsburg Monarchy as a single State, a body possessed of state right." This declaration of Stadler's implies that the Slovenes must dismiss the idea of future inclusion in the great South Slav community. It is a severe blow to Slovene politicians, who have hitherto been the prime movers in the great triallist propaganda in Croatia and Bosnia. To gain their ends they have used every possible means; giving way to the Czechs and refusing to be deterred by scornful treatment, and taking as their watchword "Pan-Slav Brotherhood," they have pursued their object unrelentingly.

When this sudden reversal of Croatian policy? At the last sitting of Parliament, when the Hungarian Government dealt with the Dalmatian question and set up as a goal the ground of historical and state right demands, there is not the slightest doubt that they had a settled understanding with the Croatian-Serbian coalition for taking this line, and that they have made concessions to the Croats for a reorganization of the Croatian army by increasing nationalism. In return for this, Croatia, when Dalmatia and part of Bosnia have been joined to it, will adhere to the existing

constitutional connection with Hungary. Given this condition of things, Hungary will be able to pose before Austria as a loyal neighbor, who now, on her part, demands that all efforts on the part of Austrian nationalities to lay hold of Hungarian territory shall be suppressed by the Austrian Government, especially the Czech demand with regard to the lands of the Hungarian Slovaks, which has roused the greatest bitterness in all Hungary. Thus all three parties in the new situation win advantages. Austria sees a solution of the South Slav question taking shape which excludes the Slovenes, yet leaves to Austria territories with which she could not possibly part without irretrievably weakening the whole western half of the Empire and leaving it as a sort of constitutional torso swinging in the air. Hungary maintains the old constitutional union with Croatia, which will furthermore bring her Dalmatia and Bosnia, and thereby provide her with the essentials for an extensive Adriatic and Balkan policy. Finally, Croatia perceives the fulfillment of her Greater Croatian dreams by incorporation with Dalmatia and Bosnia, and is ready with political self-restraint to renounce the Slovene land and people in return for extensive national gains in its constitutional position toward Hungary.

The present leader of the South Slav Club in the Austrian Reichsrath, Korosec, was not long since one of the most powerful parliamentarians. There is even a doubt that he was due the fall of the Ciam-Martini Government. Now, with this defeat of Slovene policy, he will have to reckon with opponents within the sphere of this policy who are making their presence clearly felt. They have found their point of union in the person of Sustersic, Landeshauptmann of Carniola, who has taken a dominant position as recognized leader of all the Slovenes, except the not very influential liberal opposition. Sustersic recently felt himself obliged to resign the leadership of the Southern Slav policy and to turn his back on the clerical Slovene party, in so far as it was led by Korosec. His opponents interpreted his retirement as a great victory for their own party. Now, however, it appears that Sustersic well understood the signs of the times. With the advocacy of Austro-Slovene policy he is preparing the way to future power. As a politician he is shrewd enough to know that the Austrian Government will not leave unrewarded the services of those who set themselves to moderate Slovene wrath over the destruction of Southern Slav ideals.

This much is clear at least, the Hamburger Nachrichten concludes. The state right declaration of the Southern Slavs has had a hole knocked in it by the secession of the Croats. The merit of having achieved this may be ascribed to Hungarian policy. It certainly required extraordinary energy but this has never been lacking in Budapest when the preservation of the Hungarian National State was at stake. Southern Slav ideals had their protectors in the highest circles of Vienna, among them being the chief of the Imperial Cabinet, Count von Polzer. His political fall is due to an earnest remonstrance from the Hungarian Premier, who demanded an unqualified renunciation of the triallist policy at the Viennese court. Swiftly and surely he attained his end, for the announcement of von Polzer's "indisposition" coincided with a hint to Sarajevo, which was followed by the now well-known memorandum of the Archbishop-Stadler. Finally, and semi-officially, the Vienna Fremden Blatt and the Pester Lloyd adopted such a tone in their references to the Southern Slavs as has not been equaled in bitterness for many a long day.

This account of the effect produced by the pronouncement of the Archbishop of Sarajevo is confirmed by a passage on the subject in the Reichspost, which also reveals the nature of the influence which militates in Croatia in favor of the Austro-Hungarian settlement. A heavy blow to "Southern Slav" dictatorship, this passage reads, was dealt by the proclamation of the Bosnian Croats, under the leadership of the venerable Archbishop Dr. Stadler, whose authority is never questioned by any Croatian (Roman) Catholic. The Slovenec has tried to explain it away, but every unprejudiced judge admits the fact that the Croatian people, in so far as its (Roman) Catholic majority goes, will have nothing to do with the new "Southern Slav" gospel, albeit those who drew up the "declaration" succeeded in persuading the venerable Bishop Jagic and the Liberal Mayor of Laibach, Dr. Tavcar, to head their list of signatories.

NEW MARGARINE ORDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—By the margarine requisition order (1918), the Food Controller requires every margarine manufacturer to place at his disposal the whole of the margarine which is produced by him after Jan. 26 at his factory or workshop, and to deliver the same to him or his order. He also requires all persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any margarine which may arrive in the United Kingdom after the same date to place the same at his disposal and to deliver it to him or his order. The effect of this order is to give the Food Controller power to control in every particular the distribution of margarine; and a scheme to render this effective is approaching completion. The earlier processes in the manufacture of margarine are already fully controlled.

FOODSTUFFS PLANTING URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
JACKSON, Miss.—Col. W. A. Montgomery, a member of the Mississippi Prison Board of Trustees, in a letter to the state Legislature has asked the Legislature to take action preventing the planting of cotton on prison farms when foodstuffs are more needed to win the war.

GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM DEFENDED

Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven Indicates the Complete Contempt of Prussian Soldiers for International Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Deductions from the World War," by Lieut.-Gen. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, comment on which was either restricted or suppressed in the German press as the nature of its contents became known, has now been translated into English and published by Messrs. Constable & Co. The export of the book from Germany was completely prohibited and such care taken to enforce the prohibition that only a few copies have been smuggled out. Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven is at present deputy chief of the general staff in which post he succeeded Count von Moltke, chief of the German general staff when the war broke out. Prior to this the baron was quartermaster-general in the field to which post he was appointed when von Falkenhayn, in August, 1916, superseded von Moltke. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed German representative on the Austro-Hungarian general staff. Born in Russia, the son of a Russian diplomatist, he established, prior to the war, a great reputation as a writer on the history and conduct of war. He has been decorated with the order Pour le merite (peace class), founded by Frederick the Great, and is the only officer granted the peace class of the order during the present war. It is conferred for distinction in "science and arts" and the fact establishes the baron's position as a writer on military subjects.

"Deductions from the World War" is interesting as an indication that the thoughts of Prussian soldiers are turned already to the rebuilding of their military system upon a still wider and sounder foundation constructed in the light of all economic and other "deductions" which they have drawn from the last three years' events. It is interesting, moreover, as showing the complete contempt of Prussian soldiers for international ideals and such schemes for the future as the League of Nations. It has clearly been written also, not as a mere expression of intellectual interest in the problems of the present war, but with a view to creating the proper atmosphere in Germany for the plans and ideas which it advocates. In his final chapter, "Still Ready for War," he regrets the fact that there was not greater expenditure on the army in peace time. "We should then have saved," he says, "not only millions of marks, but in all probability we should have had to offer up a far less considerable sacrifice of men. In view of the central position of the fatherland larger expenditure on the land army, in addition to the necessary expenditure on the fleet was absolutely essential. The demands which, in this connection, were put before the Reichstag were but a feeble minimum of what was really desirable as the world war has proved."

Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven does not lose sight of the fact that what he regards as the too modest financial demands for war purposes in peace time were only carried against serious opposition and, as he says, it is easy to be wise after the event. Nevertheless he deduces the lesson that "in future we must disregard every objection and must see to it that the disproportion between the credits which are asked for and what has to be done in case of war shall in any case never again be so great as it was in the world war." Germany must continue the process of restoring in fuller and fuller measure to compulsory military service "the character of universality." "We shall have to continue to pursue this road in future, quite apart from the necessary increase of garrison artillery and technical troops. Moreover, when the number of those who have fought in the Great War has

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diminished, we shall have to aim at subjecting at least to a cursory training the men of military age who are at first rejected, but who in the course of the war have turned out to be fit for service, so that, when war breaks out, they may form a generous source of reserves. Only so can we arrive at a real national army, in which every one has gone through the school of the standing army."

Military training, in fact, is to be much more rigorous, and in the case of those who have enlisted at the age fixed for military service it will not be possible to reduce the length of the prescribed term of service. "Periods of leave might indeed be granted during the second or third years of service." Young men's associations are all to be regarded as useful primarily as preparing men in various ways for the army.

The Baron finds it very easy to answer the self-proposed question, "Will not the general exhaustion of Europe put the danger of a new war, to begin with, in the background and does not this terrible slaughter of nations point inevitably to the necessity of disarmament to pave the way to permanent peace?" The reply to this, he says, "that nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace, and that a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments. . . . Moreover, world-power is inseparable without striving for expression of power in the world and consequently for sea-power." "But this involves the constant existence of a large number of potential causes of friction, hence arises the necessity for adequate armaments on land and sea." War, according to the writer, has both good and bad effects, "War banishes pretence and reveals the truth. It produces the most sublime manifestations of masculine personality and the greatest devotion and self-sacrifice for the sake of the community." Notwithstanding, "War seems to civilized men absolutely senseless in view of the sacrifice and destruction which it entails and of the misery which it brings in its train," but "this conviction brings us no nearer to eternal peace. War has its basis in human nature and as long as human nature remains unaltered war will continue to exist. It has existed already for thousands of years. The often-quoted saying of Moltke, 'that wars are inhuman,' but eternal peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream, will continue to be true."

"We misconstrue reality," the Baron remarks, "if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreements. The free development of international courts of arbitration lies within the realm of possibility. Any such agreements will, after all, only be treaties which will not, on every occasion, be capable of holding in check the forces seething within the states. Therefore, the idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia and will be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation."

A contemptuous reference to America's pacifism, as "only business pacifism," and to President Wilson's advocacy of a brotherhood of nations, leads to the statement that "As regards us Germans, the world war should disencumber us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan sentimentality. If our enemies, both our secret and our avowed enemies, make professions of this nature that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them." In short Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven finds it quite impossible "to believe in the realization of genuine pacificist ideals; and therefore, 'we must not put might before right, but equally little shall we and can we dispense with might. In the future as in the past the German Army will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its beleaguered young feet.'"



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JEWS HOPING TO REALIZE IDEALS

Zionism, It Is Claimed by Its Adherents, Is Not Only a Political but Also an Ethical Movement—A New System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent speech by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., advocating as the culmination of the Palestine restoration movement the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, with Jewish ambassadors in the capitals of the world, has aroused much interest among leaders of Jewish thought in this city.

Colonel Wedgwood's statement, it is pointed out, is being compared with the following conclusion of an article entitled "What is the Jewish Mission?" in the American Jewish Chronicle: "What we have failed to do as individuals for 2000 years—to make humanity recognize that the political philosophy of the old prophets was much stronger than that of the old Romans—we may be able to realize in Palestine as a people. It is only with reluctance that we use the much-abused phrase, 'Jewish mission,' but if there is such a thing it will only be realized when the Jews are reorganized as a people on the soil of their ancestors and lead such a life as to justify the prediction of the prophet: 'Thou shalt be a light unto the nations.'"

The article says that whether the future Jewish state in Palestine will be a republic or a monarchy does not matter. If there is going to be a Jewish Palestine it will be a land of justice and freedom, "where right will prevail and where the demands of the spirit will be complied with. Jewish national ideals of old, though buried in books for the last 2000 years, can be turned into reality and be applied to life. This is what we are going to do in Palestine."

Declaring that the sooner Jewish administration is started in Palestine the better, Colonel Wedgwood urged the Jews to exert their utmost efforts to overcome the international political obstacles which he said lay in the path of the Palestine restoration movement. He said the Jewish state would belong to the people, that it should include all the territory of the 12 tribes, and that he hoped it would be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. He also said that although the Jews were frequently considered to be materialists, their plans for the Jewish state showed the highest idealism. He cited an instance in London when an audience of Jews burst into tumultuous applause when he called them, not Englishmen or fellow-citizens, but simply Jews.

Zionism, it is pointed out by others of its adherents, is not only a political, but also an ethical movement, and as such will bring about not only the beginning of a new national life, but the creation of a new system of civilization. In that system, it is declared, might will not be right, because man is an intellectual and spiritual as well as a physical being. Justice and equity, it is added, will be thoroughly organized in the Jewish state and will not be left to the conscience of the idealistic individual only, as was the case in ancient Judea.

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EQUIPMENT AWAITS
THE NEW RECRUITS

Camp Devens Prepared to Take
Care of the 6525 Men Who
Are Due to Arrive at Canton-
ment Beginning on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Complete equipment is in waiting at depot headquarters for the 6525 recruits due to arrive here in the five days beginning Feb. 23. A new system of registration will be put into operation, whereby each drafted man will state his previous occupation immediately upon his arrival in camp, and this information will be placed upon the official records. Men of certain vocations are needed at once, and in this way, the officials hope to get a line on them. All draftees will remain in the depot brigade for two weeks until the completion of physical examinations. Lieut. George C. Tait is the officer who will have charge of the new arrivals.

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the local boards of New England have already completely filled their quotas due this far, and that as soon as their final 15 per cent quotas arrive, they will have given their 100 per cent for the United States Army.

Holiday passes will be good from Thursday night to Saturday morning, with the exception of men in the officers' training school where the time will be extended until Sunday night.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, has announced several changes among the officers of the division, 77 of whom are relieved from their present assignments, and are attached to their commands. At the same time 119 other officers are given permanent assignments. The latter, it is believed, will be the first to go to France with the next fighting section of the division. Some of the officers attached are absent from camp attending special schools, or doing important special work in the cantonment, while others have been relieved because they have been selected for the cavalry school at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Twenty captains, five first lieutenants and 52 second lieutenants comprise the list of those now attached instead of assigned, while in the latter class are 71 first lieutenants and 41 second lieutenants.

Major-General Hodges inspected the division schools on Tuesday, and approved the work being conducted along various lines.

The trial of Private John Sanjean closed on Tuesday with testimony by the accused. He denied his guilt, and said he could not recall any of the occurrences mentioned by the various witnesses. No decision in the case is announced by the court-martial board.

Instruction School

Brig.-Gen. Johnson to Prepare Officers for Department Work

In order to properly train staff officers of the northeastern department for their various duties in connection with departmental work, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston has established a school of instruction. He has planned a schedule which will familiarize the men not only with the heads of departments, but the duties involved in each division. These departments include the depot quartermaster's and also the depot quartermaster section in charge of Colonel Williamson where several days will be spent in study. The judge-advocate office, insurance department, the chief signal corps and aeronautical divisions, and the office of the department engineer. The course also includes instruction in the North Atlantic coast artillery district.

The work of this department is in charge of Col. Charles A. Bennett, and upon completion of this round of instruction, a course of filing will be given in the office of the departmental adjutant's office.

Col. Gonzales F. Bingham of the department quartermaster office has taken over the duties of personnel officer of his department, formerly discharged by Capt. Franklin I. Burnham who has been relieved of duty to go to El Paso, Tex. Col. Warren P. Newcomb, department inspector, is temporarily filling the office vacated by Brig.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff detached from service in the northeastern department. Construction work in the department is now in charge of Chief Clerk D. D. Fish.

Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, acting department judge-advocate, announced today that 100 per cent of the personnel of his department has subscribed for war risk insurance, all but one employee taking out the maximum policy of \$10,000.

Applications for Service

More than 100 applications from young men were received by the United States Shipping Board at the Boston Customs House on Tuesday, and the total of recruits accepted was 16, one being from Chicago, Ill. Two were from Connecticut and one from New Hampshire, with Massachusetts furnishing the remainder.

The board has decided to open another free government school for the training of seamen as deck officers in the new American merchant marine at Tampa, Fla., this school being the forty-second of its kind to be operated from the Boston headquarters.

The army accepted 23 men on Tuesday, the British-Canadian Mission seven, the navy eight, two joined the staff reserve corps, and two went into the marine corps.

SUFFOLK COUNTY W. C. T. U.
Ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, and methods which should be put into operation to unite voters to work for the elimination of the liquor traffic, will be subjects discussed by the Suffolk County Woman's

Christian Temperance Union, tomorrow noon, in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts Union, will be the leading speaker, and is expected to outline the activities of the workers in the present campaign. Mrs. Harriet Sawyer, president of the Worcester North Union will speak on war welfare work at Ayer camp.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
COMMISSION URGED

Two methods of supervision for public utilities, chiefly street railways, were presented today before the Committee of Administration by members of legislative committees dealing with public utilities. Bills incorporating these methods were presented by Representative Martin Hays of Boston, a member of the Committee on Public Lighting, and Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, a member of the Committee on Street Railways.

Mr. Allen's bill called for the substitution of a commission on public utilities to take the place of two present commissions, namely, the Public Service Commission and the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. The new commission would include seven men, of whom one would be secretary, in place of eight men, now on both.

Mr. Hays' bill calls for a separate street railway commission to deal with street railway matters, assuming the powers and duties of the Public Service Commission in regard to these specialized matters.

The present street railways situation was taken up by all speakers, and while it was said by them all that different methods were needed, still, at present, a new group of commissioners unfamiliar with the events of the past few years would not be the best remedy.

ARGENTINA AND
AMBASSADOR NAON

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A conference which was scheduled today under President Irigoyen and Romulo Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, is expected to have an important bearing on Argentina's international relations.

Mr. Naon was expected to explain the reasons for his resignation, which has now been reconsidered, and it was also believed that Mr. Naon would present President Irigoyen with data concerning foreign affairs, as learned from the State Department at Washington.

FINANCE BILL CHANGE
MADE BY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Finance Corporation Bill today was modified by the Senate Finance Committee to eliminate any power on the part of the corporation to issue circulating medium. The clause authorizing the corporation to issue notes and obligations was amended to permit the issue of bonds only.

NEW JUDGES ARE NAMED

Governor McCall at today's meeting of the Executive Council, appointed Nelson P. Brown of Everett, judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Brown has for three years been assistant attorney-general. The Governor also appointed Representative Arthur E. Burr of Boston, judge of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county. Mr. Burr has been a member of the Legislature for four years.

MAIL TUBE PURCHASE FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal ownership or, at least, federal control and operation of the pneumatic mail tubes in Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis, has been adopted, by a vote of five to one, as its recommendation to Congress by the congressional commission appointed to investigate the subject.

CAMP WOMEN PROTECT GIRLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifty-five woman deputy sheriffs are doing work around the army training camps, the woman's war work division of the Committee on Public Information announced today. Their work is chiefly concerned with girls who are attracted to the camps or who go there seeking employment.

LABOR INTERESTS
URGE REFERENDUM

Nearly 1000 Massachusetts Citizens Hear Men Who Oppose
Placing State Prohibition Before Voters Espousing Project

Nearly 1000 Massachusetts citizens, assembled at the State House today at a hearing on the Ammidon Bill for a state-wide referendum on the national prohibition amendment, heard labor representatives who opposed a referendum on state prohibition before the Constitutional Convention last summer, ardently espouse one in the present issue.

Representative Philip R. Ammidon of Cambridge, spoke in favor of his referendum measure, and presented that it had been hailed all over the State as the bill of the liquor interests. He argued that not one out of 10 men in the Legislature would vote against ratification if their constituents voted for national prohibition.

Representative Underhill of Somerville, a member of the Federal Relations Committee which gave the hearing, called Mr. Ammidon's attention to the fact that while the popular vote of the State had been 4 to 1 for the initiative and referendum, the Legislature was nearly evenly divided on the subject. Mr. Ammidon did not consider the issues to be parallel, nor did he consider the large state majority against license to be a definite indication of popular sentiment for national prohibition, though he added:

"I have no doubt that many who vote for license in our cities would be for prohibition."

Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel, and Henry Sterling, legislative agent for the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, denied that they had reversed their views on the question of referring important questions to the voters for an expression. They said their advocacy of the pending referendum and their opposition to the state prohibition referendum were because they considered them two different problems.

Mr. Mansfield brought from the audience a loud protest when he referred to Maine as an unfortunate example of state prohibition, though he did not refer to the fact that even in Maine the dry laws have been found unenforceable when the authorities were anxious to make them effective. Though Mr. Ammidon discussed the merits of the liquor question, the labor delegates preferred only to consider the merits of a referendum.

Mr. Underhill recalled that Mr. Sterling opposed the state referendum last summer in that it was a statutory question which he felt should be considered solely by the Legislature, while on the pending issue Mr. Sterling wanted the people to express their views before the Legislature acts.

Mr. Quigley of Chelsea, sought to learn if the speakers did not think that next fall the candidates for the Legislature with the biggest financial backing would not be the most successful and Mr. Mansfield said he could conceive of some type of men getting into the Legislature and voting in accordance with the views of those whose money most liberally supported them in the campaign.

Referendum Favored

Rhode Island Legislative Committee Acts on Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With three dissenting votes, the House special committee on legislation recommended the passage of the resolution providing for a referendum vote on the national prohibition amendment. The minority committee said, in its report: "A referendum on the ratification of an amendment to the Federal Constitution is unauthorized. It never has been applied and is universally conceded to be of no binding effect."

"We have before us now the proposal of national prohibition, adopted by an overwhelming vote in both houses of Congress and supported by a widespread public sentiment as a war and patriotic measure, vitally necessary to the success of this nation in the present

ent conflict and to its permanent welfare. Opposition to this measure can come only from those seeking personal gain and others whose interests lie in furthering the success of the enemy."

A delegation representing social and civic organizations called on the legislative committee Tuesday and asked for a public hearing on the question of a referendum. The delegation asserts that their request was denied and that they were told that the literature and letters which have been sent to the committee favoring immediate ratification had not been read by the committee. The delegates stated that they believe the right of petition has been taken away from them by this action.

Ratification Indorsed

Ten to One in Associated Industries Favor Prohibition

Ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the Massachusetts Legislature was favored by ten members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts to every one in opposition, according to returns being received by the officers of the association in response to a query sent to the 365 members on the subject. This fact was to be brought before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature at its hearing today on the question of referring the question to the people, by Howard Conoley, vice-president of the association.

Mr. Conoley announced that although only a few days have elapsed since the request was sent out, more than 50 per cent of the members have responded, and of these more than 10 to 1 have recorded themselves as in favor of ratification. "Members favoring the proposed amendment have based their position purely upon economic grounds," he says, "the consensus of opinion being that strong drink constitutes a serious menace to industry, in that it lowers the grade of work and the efficiency and productivity of a plant, increases costs which must be met largely by taxation of industry, and adds tremendously to the difficulty of problems affecting the relations of employer and employee."

REGISTRATION CARDS
FOR GERMAN ALIENS

Registration cards designed for male German aliens have been distributed at all police stations of the city, according to a statement made today by Superintendent of Police Crowley, and any applicant who fails to call for his card within the next eight days will be arrested and taken before United States Marshal Mitchell. Registrants should apply for these cards at the stations where application was first made, and failure to do so involves severe penalty. In all about 1130 applications were received in Boston from the German aliens.

NEWS PRINT PAPER
IMPORTATION ORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to appeals from publishers all over the country, Medill McCormick, chairman of the war board, has instructed all customs agents to pass all news print paper under a blanket license across the Canadian border.

The license further permits importation from Canada of all commodities not mentioned in the President's proclamation of Nov. 28 and will be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Imports.

BOOKED AS ALIEN ENEMIES

Edward Magelot and John Helmkamp, recently discharged from the United States Army, were questioned by federal officials in Boston as to their knowledge of the forts and military conditions around Boston. It is expected that they will be sent to a detention camp as they were booked as alien enemies.

PUBLIC SESSIONS VOTED

LYNN, Mass.—Taking the attitude that all public business should be transacted in public, the Lynn Municipal Council at its meeting Tuesday voted in favor of public sessions of all council committees, though four members opposed the resolution, while seven declared themselves in favor.

HOW PUBLIC CAN
ADD TO ARMIES

By Urging British in United
States to Enlist Before Draft
Will Provide Additional
Forces—Campaign Is Started

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Right now, when man-power is at its highest premium, the American public has the power actually to create additional forces for the fight to save civilization," said Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, head of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, today.

"Under the new convention, agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States, all British citizens, subject to service, between the ages of 20 and 40, both inclusive, now residing in this country, will be allowed 60 days in which to enlist under the British flag. If they do not take advantage of this opportunity, they will become subject to draft into the United States Army."

"Thus every man who enlists during these 60 days actually adds one individual unit to the fighting forces against the Kaiser," explained General White. "The United States will raise an army of a certain size anyway. If a British subject remains here and is classified under the draft, he will not add to the size of the American Army. But if he joins the British forces he adds one individual to the man-power of the Allies."

"It is a fact also that we are in a position to train men much more rapidly than is the United States Army. This is natural, for we have been in this war now for almost four years. Our machinery for developing soldiers is complete. Therefore, a man joining our forces becomes an actual fighting unit on the western front much sooner than if he goes into the American Army."

"Now we are launching a national campaign to enlist as many as possible during the next 60 days, before they become subject to the United States draft. In this work we ask the cooperation of the American public everywhere in urging our citizens to come forward and join the colors."

"Every American who helps in this recruiting drive will actually increase the forces upon whom has fallen the task of saving civilization and making the world a decent place in which to live."

PENALTY FOR USING LIGHTS

Violating the Monday closing rules cost Peter Borzakian, manager of a fruit store in Putnam Square, Cambridge, the use of his lights Tuesday night, for the electric company, at the request of the fuel committee, turned them off. They will be on again tonight. Two complaints were filed with the fuel committee to the effect that Borzakian kept his store open all

day on two Mondays, despite the regulations requiring fruit stores to be closed. Accordingly the fuel committee brought the subject before the chief of police who made the request to have the lights turned off as a penalty. This was the first penalty levied for violating the fuel orders.

HALF-TIME SCHOOL
PLAN PROVES SUCCESS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The "half time" schools in this city are proving a success and it is the plan of Herbert F. Taylor, superintendent of schools, to enlarge their capacity at an early date. The scheme was inaugurated in this city to allow pupils whose labor was required to supplement the family income to have an opportunity to work during the forenoon and attend a half day session of school in the afternoon.

As a part of the food saving campaign in this city an exhibit has been prepared at the city library to be displayed in the public schools. The exhibit will supplement the work which Miss Olive Wilkins is doing in the schools here in the matter of teaching food conservation.

DRY VIRGINIA BRINGS
LARGER BANK ASSETS

Beneficial results of prohibition of the liquor traffic in Virginia are indicated by the increases in bank assets of \$70,777,000 and in deposits amounting to \$47,820,000, declared Miss Christine Tingling, one of the national lecturers for temperance instruction in public schools, at a meeting of the Armory Hill branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She also spoke of the huge waste of food, fuel and man-power by the breweries and urged her listeners to work for ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

At a mass meeting held in the Fay House Tuesday afternoon President Briggs urged Radcliffe students to do their bit in this war. He explained to the students the necessity for their help, and asked that all the girls take part in this movement. The Radcliffe Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert for the benefit of the Harvard radio men, at the Y. W. C. A. hut, Cambridge, Tuesday evening, under the leadership of Professor Frost of Harvard. The Radcliffe students have adopted a new course in interior decoration and fine arts. This course will enable the students to gain a working knowledge of interior decoration.

MR. TAFT TO SPEAK AT TRENTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
TRENTON, N. J.—A meeting will be held here tonight for the organization of a New Jersey branch of the League to Enforce Peace. William Howard Taft will be one of the speakers.

VACCINATION BILL
TO HAVE HEARING

No fewer than 125,000 pupils in Massachusetts private schools, it is estimated, would be brought within the scope of the compulsory vaccination law by the passage of a bill upon which the Public Health Committee of the Legislature is scheduled to give a public hearing at the State House on Thursday morning.

Existing statute requires children to be vaccinated as a prerequisite to admission to the public schools, but the bill before the Legislature on the petition of Dr. George W. Gay, of Chestnut Hill, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, would extend the compulsory feature to all the private schools.

Another bill upon which the committee is to give a hearing Thursday is on the petition of Charles S. Burgess, chairman, and other members of the Falmouth School Committee. This measure proposes to amend the vaccination law so that a physician would be obliged to personally examine the child and, before granting an exemption certificate, to certify that the child's health would be endangered by vaccination.

OUSTING OF DETROIT
OFFICIAL DEMANDED

DETROIT, Mich.—Ousting of James Couzens, Detroit's police commissioner and former vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, has been demanded by the City Council. The Council's resolution charged he was "incompetent, powerless to control his own men, and responsible for the wave of crime sweeping this city." Couzens is in Washington today. Mayor Marx refuses to remove Couzens.

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Just before the holiday many women will be looking for a smart, moderately priced afternoon dress. The new dresses noted below exactly meet that demand.

New Taffeta
Dresses, 25.00

Shown at left. Note the long, pointed overskirt, and the hand-embroidered girdle. Colors—taupe, navy, copen; also black.

Third Floor

New Serge
Dresses, 17.50

Shown at right. Note the fitted waistline and the smart side panels. Excellent shade of navy.

Fourth Floor

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West

Inexpensive Serge
Dresses, 17.50



Gown of Faconne Khaki-Kool
and Slendora Crepe, Hat and
Bag of Printed Khaki-Kool.

PROPOSED HEALTH MEASURE SCORED

Member of San Francisco Bar Says Physical Examination of Children Is Nothing Short of Assault and Battery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the physical examination of an unoffending child, made by school or health authorities without the consent of the parents, is nothing short of assault and battery, is the opinion voiced by Peter V. Ross, of the San Francisco bar, in commenting upon the mooted plan to make such examinations of school children compulsory.

The three purposes which Mr. Ross asserts are to be served by this plan are the determining of the fitness of children for physical training, the discovery of alleged physical and mental defects, with a view to their correction by subsequent medical or surgical treatment and the ascertaining of "whether the children are what medical theorists choose to designate 'germ carriers,' so that they may be isolated or quarantined."

"So aggressively has this policy been pursued in recent years," declares Mr. Ross, "that our educational system is in fact passing under the domination of health and medical officers, while the rights of parents and pupils, especially the rights of the latter to privacy and exemption from physical interference and medical attention, are all but ignored. This dangerous tendency calls forth protests from people of all classes, even in some instances from physicians. Dr. Lewis E. Crutcher, president of the Board of Education of Long Beach, himself a well-known practicing physician, in raising his voice against the system reminds its proponents that it is the school, not the child, that is public."

"In this epigram Dr. Crutcher, whether or not he recognizes it, touches a firmly established legal principle; for the law accords to every individual the right of privacy and will not permit the sacredness of his person to be invaded or violated. Hence the law protects unoffending school children from physical examination made without the consent of their parents. The first guarantee that civilization extends to the individual is security for his person. No higher right is known to the law than the right of the individual to immunity from physical interference, so long as he complies himself with due respect to the rights of others."

"The person of an individual, whether child or adult, is peculiarly sacred, and no one, under ordinary circumstances, has the right physically to examine him without first obtaining permission so to do. In the case of children the permission must, of course, be had from parents or guardians."

"Physicians, health officers and school authorities are as much bound to respect the sacredness of the person of individuals as other citizens are. Their professional or official positions invest them with no authority to take liberties with the persons of school children or of anyone else. They have no more right to go over the bodies of children for physical defects, or to go down their throats in search of germs or to take cultures, than has the janitor of the building."

"As illustrating that a physician must take no liberties, even with those who employ him, the case of Mohr v. Williams, 95 Minn. 261, 111 Am. St. Rep. 462, 104 N. W. 12, is instructive. In that case a physician informed a patient that she had a diseased condition of her right ear which required an operation. She gave her consent to the operation on the right ear, but after the anesthetic was administered he discovered that the left ear was in such a condition that in his opinion he should operate on it instead of the right ear, and proceeded accordingly. "Thereafter she sued the physician for operating on one ear when she had assented to an operation on the other one, and recovered a large sum as damages. The court, after describing what the physician had done, used this language: 'It was a violent assault, not a mere pleasantries; and, even though no negligence is shown, it was wrongful and unlawful.'"

"The court said further, citing 1 Jaggard on Torts, p. 437: 'Every person has a right to complete immunity of his person from physical interference of others, except in so far as contact may be necessary under the general doctrine of privilege; and any unlawful or unauthorized touching of the person of another, except it be in the spirit of pleasantries, constitutes an assault and battery.'"

"This is a statement of an elementary principle recognized by all writers on the law of torts. The right to one's person is the right to be let alone. Any laying of hands on the person of another constitutes an assault for which the law affords an action for damages, unless the act can be justified or excused. The law cannot distinguish between different degrees of violence and hence permits none at all. No right to meddle in the slightest manner is tolerated (Addison on Torts, p. 158; Cooley on Torts [3rd Ed.], p. 23)."

"It may be argued that the physical examination of school children occasions no bodily hurt. This has nothing to do with the question. The right to complete immunity exists. The exposure of the child's person to the gaze and inspection of others, especially if he has some blemish, is a thousand times more painful and intolerable than a mere blow. It is against insult, indignity and invasion of rights that the law protects, not simply against physical violence."

"It is immaterial not only whether the force applied be sufficient in de-

gree to cause actual hurt, but whether it be of such a kind as is likely to cause it. Such interferences with the person which cause no bodily harm are beyond comparison more insulting and annoying than others which do cause it' (Webb's Pollock on Torts, pp. 247-249)."

"Even to touch a person without his consent or some other lawful reason is objectionable. For the interest that is protected by the law of assault is not merely that of freedom from bodily harm, but also that of freedom from such forms of insult as may be due to interference with his person. In respect of his personal dignity, therefore, a man may recover substantial damages for an assault which has done him no physical harm whatever' (Salmond on Torts, p. 351)."

"The indignity is aggravated where some disease or deformity, perhaps hitherto unsuspected by his associates or even by himself. He is then branded as a defective, and is thereafter relentlessly pursued as a subject for medical or surgical treatment or experimentation. Sensitiveness to physical or mental abnormality is proverbial. So high a regard has the law for the sensibilities of the unfortunate possessor thereof that any oral or printed statement tending to expose an individual to shame or ridicule because of mental or physical weakness or abnormality is actionable per se. The law of libel and slander abounds with cases where damages have been recovered for such wrongs (Cyclopedia of Law & Procedure, Vol. 25, pp. 250-264)."

"The physical examination of an unoffending child, made by school or health authorities without the consent of the parents, is nothing short of assault and battery. If it is contended that authority for such examination is given in any statute, the answer is that the right of the individual to hold his person immune from physical interference, so long as he conforms his conduct to the rules of law and good behavior, is above and beyond the power of the Legislature to abridge, for it is one of those inherent, inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This is equally true whether the examination is conducted to determine fitness for physical culture, to procure evidence on which to base a charge of germ carrying, or to secure cases for medical practice."

"The fact is, however, that the Legislature of California has not attempted to confer authority physically to examine school children, unless possibly by the doubtful terms of the Health and Development Supervision Act of April 15, 1909 (Deering's General Laws, p. 1594). The act of May 26, 1917, providing for physical education, does not pretend to authorize physical examinations; and Assembly Bill No. 240, authorizing the quarantine of germ carriers, failed to carry, as will be remembered, at the last session of the Legislature."

"It is submitted that unoffending school children cannot, without the consent of parents, be submitted to physical examination without a plain disregard of the constitutional right of security of person."

"Although legal objections in themselves are conclusive against the power of school authorities to make such examinations, there are other objections. The physical examination of school children is a part of the vast scheme of the aggressive wing of the medical profession to gain control of the bodies of individuals just as medieval ecclesiasticism controlled the souls of men. The time has gone by when intelligent men can be frightened in respect to their souls; medicine therefore would usurp the part formerly played by theology and frighten people about their bodies. The schools furnish the opportunity to put this scheme into effect, for the child's thought is pliable and he is removed from the protection of his parents."

"A large part of the time in our public schools is being diverted from legitimate subjects and given to portraying disease, physically examining the children for it, and generally frightening them to take refuge in the arms of medicine. All this in the face of the fact that medicine is experimental rather than scientific, not merely changing but even reversing its theories from year to year. It will not be long, if this tendency is not checked, before people find themselves under the domination of physicians exercising state authority, and forced to make as vigorous a struggle for physical liberty as in bygone ages they were compelled to make for religious liberty."

DENIAL OF LOAN FLOTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A feature of the closing of the debate on the budget in the Ontario Legislature was the denial made by the Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, of the published report that a \$2,000,000 war-time loan had been floated. He admitted, however, that permission had been secured from Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, to issue such a loan, but that the actual flotation would not take place until the bond companies had guaranteed to him that such action would not impair the success of the forthcoming Victory Loan contemplated by the Dominion Government.

CITY GARDEN APPLICATIONS

According to Mayor Peters about 600 applications have been received already by the Boston Committee on Public Safety and the food conservation sub-committee for sites for city gardens next spring and summer. The Mayor, after talking on Tuesday with Victor A. Heath, chairman of the safety committee; G. B. Johnson of the food conservation committee, and James Shea, deputy park commissioner, decided to take the matter under advisement. He is not in favor of spending a large sum of money during these times to restore the Franklin Park golf links. He believes that the people may need gardens more than golf links for the next year or two.

AUSTRALIA'S MANY FURNITURE WOODS

Island Continent Can Show Some Beautiful Woods—The Need for Intelligent System of Afforestation Emphasized

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Afforestation is one of the foremost problems of imperial reconstruction and is receiving wide attention at the present time. In England, a sub-committee appointed by the Government has just issued a report on forestry, and in Australia the subject has led to considerable interest being directed to the possibilities of increasing local timber supplies. It is probably a general belief outside Australia that the island continent is not a timber-producing country. This is due to lack of knowledge as to the character of the soil, but there appear to be no physical reasons why forestry development on a large scale should not be successfully carried out. It is, however, known to all Australians that in the matter of her diversified timber products she can at any rate supply her own local markets, and compete successfully with various imported timbers. The aesthetic and utilitarian purposes to which the native timbers lend themselves merit wider recognition.

Nature, as in many other directions, has not been niggardly in its endowment of beautiful and decorative timbers in this island continent, for it is almost impossible to make even a modest collection of woods without the ornamental character of one or other of them appealing to the artistic eye. Foremost among such timbers is, perhaps, the red cedar, which has extended its range south from the Malay Peninsula into Queensland and New South Wales. Taken all in all, it is considered the best all-round timber in Australia, and is still in great demand for counters and internal woodwork decoration, although in recent years for furniture making it has gone out of fashion. It was probably the very first timber to which cabinet makers' attention was seriously drawn at the inception of the trade in the early days of the colony, but the finest of its race have fallen a victim to the ruthless war of the axe-man. It has a deep red color, is specifically light, open, soft, easily worked or dressed, and takes a beautiful polish. Blackwood, as a cabinet timber for all-round usefulness, might perhaps be placed next to red cedar. This tree attains a height of 80 or 100 feet, the bark being hard, rough, furrowed, and of a compact texture. It is one of the widest distributed of Australia's cabinet timbers, as it is found in Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. It can be made into beautiful furniture, as it takes a good polish, and is frequently found with a ringed figure. It may be of interest to mention that the well-known Central Railway booking office fittings at Sydney are made from blackwood.

There are also many other beautiful woods, such as maple, silky oak, walnut, red bean, jarrah, and others, all of which are first-class timbers for cabinet making. Another excellent wood used in this particular industry is the "stringybark," which is most utilized in Tasmania. It is one of the largest forest trees found in Australia, chiefly along the coast range from Queensland to Victoria, and all over Tasmania, with the exception of the highlands. The "stringybark" offers a wide field of investigation for cabinet makers, for, apart from its suitability, the supply is apparently inexhaustible. Jarrah, one of the finest forest trees of Western Australia, sometimes attaining a height of 150 feet, could also be classed as a "stringybark." The tree has a fibrous bark, and one might at first think that this could hardly be classed as a cabinet timber, yet some excellent specimens from it are to be seen in Australia. A very fine jarrah suite of furniture is on view at the Imperial Institute in London, and some very good samples can also be seen at the London office of the Agent-General for Western Australia. The color is a rich red, and this is one, if not the greatest of the recommendations. For office fittings it looks particularly rich and is preferred by many to mahogany or cedar.

One of the prettiest figured Australian ornamental timbers is Victorian Waratah. It is a close-grained, light-colored timber, medium in weight, which planes and polishes well, and is largely used in veneers for decorative work. In character and texture it is similar to the American sycamore, so much admired in light-colored suites of furniture. At the present the fashion in cabinet timber is oak and large quantities of Japanese oak are being used in the furniture trade, as a rival to English oak, which it resembles in figure, but it is considerably lighter in weight and more open in texture. Although Australia has no true oak of the Quercus family, there is an extensive supply of so-called native oaks in Australian Casuarinas, which extend over a great part of the continent. With the exception of "Belah," a dark, hard, close-grained timber, these trees have a figure quite like the English oaks, and are of equal hardness, but they show a slight variation of color through the different species, ranging from a true oak color to a deep red, or almost black. There seems no reason why these Australian oaks should not command a premier position as an ornamental, decorative and furniture timber, as they possess all the desiderata such as supply, relative cheapness, and capability of sustaining a high polish, combined with a beauty in figure. White honeyeucalypt, found in the districts of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, is a

most suitable timber for flying machines. In this connection it is interesting to mention corkwood, a brush tree of average size, with a slightly corky bark. It is specifically light, very easy to plane, soft, with a close grain, and of a warm chocolate color. It is only suitable for indoor work, when little strength is required.

Another splendid furniture timber, and one of the best for forest cultivation—being a quick grower—is the mountain ash or Tasmanian oak. A much admired timber, eminently suited for paneling, is the white or cypress pine. Turned into columns for vestibules, it is probably unsurpassed for beauty amongst Australian timbers used for this special purpose. Several such columns are on view at the Technological Museum, Sydney, and some were exhibited with great success at the Franco-British Exhibition in London in 1909. It is what might be called a dissile timber; its dark color and wavy figure often give it a beautiful character. It is an aromatic timber, due to the presence of phenol, but this is no deterrent to its seasoning, which gives little trouble. The numerous knots rather add to its beauty as a decorative timber. A good all-round heavy cabinet timber, well suited for doors, desks, panels, and particular kinds of furniture, is the black bean; an attractive wood, much resembling English and American walnut in color and often in figure, being dark or almost black, with a pronounced grain. This tree is a fairly quick grower, a native of the brush of the North coast district of New South Wales and Southern Queensland.

This general sketch of the cabinet timbers should be sufficient to convey to every one the value of these timbers and instill a higher appreciation of their usefulness than has, in the past, been assigned to them. It must be admitted that there has been a wanton waste of hundreds of millions of feet of the finest timber, consequent upon the opening up of the country for settlement. If settlement is to take place, the clearing of the land is inevitable, but in view of future requirements it is obviously a question of the first importance that the timber supply shall not be recklessly exhausted without due regard to the first rules of afforestation. The original areas which grow the timber were so extensive, and the virgin supplies so plentiful, that they were looked upon as inexhaustible. However, the timber areas are decreasing, and the time has come when timber must be put on a similar footing to other crops, so that fresh supplies should be provided for. Large areas of land eminently suitable for forests, such as mountain ranges and gullies, are practically valueless for any other purpose than timber growing. In this direction, however, the resources of the commonwealth are practically inexhaustible, if properly taken in hand by the State. In Queensland alone, there are huge areas of forest land occupying many miles of country, estimated at 40,000,000 acres yet unexplored and unreserved. Some day these will be thrown open to the timber-getter's axe and the trader's activities, but the first thing to remember is that by cultivation alone can the future needs of the Empire, with its ever-increasing demands, be met. The forest departments of the Commonwealth States clearly recognize the importance of this question, and far-seeing plans have been made with a view not only to the conservation, but to the development and systematic control of the vast areas capable of timber production.

WINNIPEG WATER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The citizens of Winnipeg will, in all probability, have an adequate supply of soft water assured by next Christmas. Ever since a settlement was made at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the people have had to rely on the artesian well system to supply water for all purposes. The soft water supply is being brought from Shoal Lake, Manitoba, a distance of 87 miles. It is estimated that this engineering enterprise will cost Winnipeg and the adjacent municipalities in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. It is reported that the Greater Winnipeg waterways system is one of the greatest public improvements now in the course of construction on this continent.



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MANY ALABAMA MINES ARE IDLE

Simultaneous Walkouts in Coal Field Are Declared to Be Due to Individual Grievances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although a new and puzzling situation has developed in the Alabama coal fields, there is not, strictly speaking, a strike. Several thousand men in all are said to be idle, but the men at each mine where work has been discontinued claim to be acting upon their own responsibility, and base the action on the ground that the superintendent of their particular mine is not living up to the so-called Garfield agreement. This agreement was made by officials of the Mine Workers Union and a number of the individual mining companies of the district (not by the Alabama Coal Operators Association

as has been generally declared), and provides, among other things, for an eight-hour day, election by the workmen of a check weighman, and provision for the election, at a mass meeting of all the miners of each mine, of a grievance committee.

At each of the mines where work has stopped it is claimed that one of these three provisions has been violated. Mines of some of the operators who did not sign the agreement, notably the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, a subsidiary of the United States Fuel Corporation, have also been affected, although the operators in each case claim that the provisions of the agreement are being lived up to. The chief contention seems to be that the agreement specifically permits the operation of Alabama mines on the open-shop basis, and the miners union officials contend that their check weighman (in most cases a minority of the workmen) should be permitted to elect the grievance committee provided for. On Feb. 18 and 19 several of the idle mines resumed operations, but enough others are idle to make the loss of coal serious.

AMERICAN LABOR NOT TO JOIN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the American Federation of Labor will not be represented at the inter-allied labor conference to be held in London, but that it hopes soon to send representatives to England and France, is the substance of a cable message sent by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, in response to an invitation received Feb. 9.

FIRE LAID TO I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BURNS, Wyo.—Fire believed to be of incendiary origin discovered in the grain elevators of the Elevator and Milling Company here on Monday caused the loss of the building, valued at \$600, and \$10,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$25,000. Alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were near the building early in the evening, are suspected.

New March Numbers of Columbia Records



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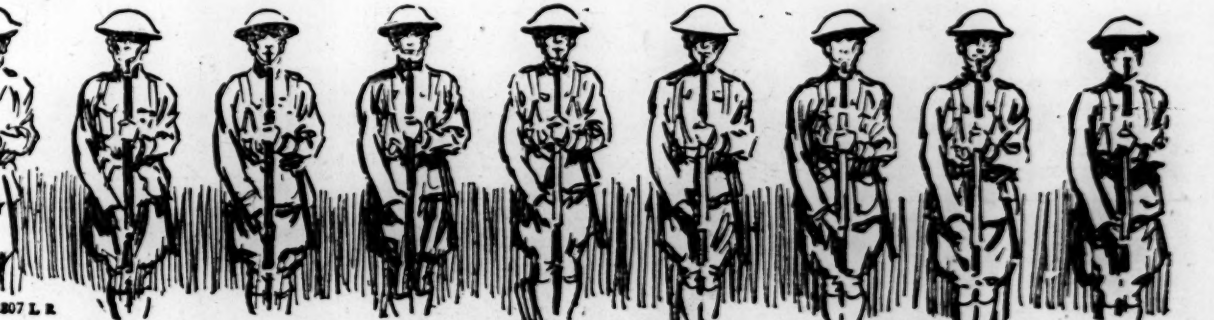
"I'm all bound round with the Mason Dixon Line"—can you guess how Al Jolson would sing it? Well, just wait till you hear this record, for Jolson has gone you one better than you guessed! A2478—75c

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STEPS TO QUICKEN WAR MOVES TAKEN BY ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from page one)

patches. He said further that he believed the commission had had sufficient evidence from the dispatchers to convince them that this had not been done.

Other officials have also presented statistics of wage increases and working conditions on their systems.

House to Act Soon

Debate on Railroad Control Bill to Be Cut Short

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration leaders in the House plan to bring the Railroad Bill to a vote in the lower chamber as early as possible. The principal debate on the measure will hinge around the two provisions which concentrate the rate-making power in the hands of the President and limit the time of government operation and control to two years after the proclamation of the signing of the peace treaty.

Although it has been anticipated that objections to these provisions would consume a great deal of time in striving that these provisions be either modified or stricken out altogether, it now appears that the measure will be expedited to the greatest possible degree, and that much time will be gained. This is due in large part to the pressure which Director-General McAdoo has exerted in behalf of the early passage of the measure. Mr. McAdoo speaks of the bill as a war measure, and declares that every day that elapses without the bill being passed is impeding the industrial efficiency of the Government.

Debate to be Limited

Step Taken Because Mr. McAdoo Is Anxious for Passage of Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Railroad Control Bill is to be voted on this week, probably on Thursday, it is understood here. W. G. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, is very anxious that the bill should be enacted into law as soon as possible, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has charge of the measure, has succeeded in limiting debate on the bill to two more days.

The reason why so little time has been given to the debate of such an important measure is explained by the fact that the Director-General finds himself hampered by lack of railroad equipment and unable, therefore, to proceed immediately to give new orders for additional facilities.

Despite the denunciation of the proposed rate of compensation voiced by Senator Hiram Johnson and others who believe that carriers are being too generously dealt with, it is not likely that the bill, as originally reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, will be radically amended. It is felt, however, that it is extremely likely that, if the bill was not pressed and remained before the Senate for a longer period of time, there would be a very substantial reduction in the compensation agreed on in the bill. In fact, it is only in the last few days that strong objections were made to guaranteeing the carriers' profits, which it is well known they themselves consider extremely generous.

As the bill now stands, the carriers are guaranteed something like \$900,000,000 per year as a just compensation for the "use of the roads." Those who proposed this compensation have agreed that it is very liberal, but justify it on the ground that it is deemed advisable to have the support of railroad men and to avoid lengthy litigation.

Those who spoke for the railroads admitted time and again that the roads themselves could not supply the facilities which would be necessary to handle the war traffic of 1918, and yet, the critics point out, the Government is stepping in, taking over all the responsibility for successful operation and guaranteeing more than an 8 per cent return on the capital investment.

If, as Senator Johnson said on Tuesday, 50 per cent of this capital investment represents nothing but "watered stock" and "the greed of railroad magnates," the compensation paid by the public for the use of the roads becomes automatically much greater.

The limitation of the period of government control is another bone of contention in the Railroad Bill. The President and Director-General McAdoo were both desirous that no limit should be inserted in the bill. The Interstate Commerce Commission held substantially the same view. Their reasons for asking that the time limit

should be eliminated were repeated and emphatically stated and it was pointed out that no one could foresee what would be the actual condition of the country at the close of the war or how long it would take to readjust matters. For this reason it was deemed advisable to leave the question of the return of the roads to their owners to the then existing Congress.

Senator Johnson proposed the elimination of a time limit for a totally different reason. He would like to see the government control for the period of the war made the first step toward out and out government ownership.

On this point, however, the great majority of the Senate take issue with the Senator from California. Many who are willing to admit that the question of government ownership is an arguable question think it unwise to raise such a contested issue when the country is bent on the successful prosecution of the war.

The limit of 18 months was inserted as a compromise between the views of those who wanted no time limit and those who asked that the roads be returned to their owners immediately on the conclusion of hostilities. The indications are at present that this limit would not be changed.

SERVICE COMPANIES AS A PUBLIC TRUST

Finding of Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court in 1842 Defines Corporations' Relation to the People

"Public service corporations in the United States today apparently have forgotten that they perform a function which courts have held to be in the nature of a trust for the public," Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill of Massachusetts pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the other day. In amplifying remarks he made before a legislative committee which is drafting remedial laws for the trolley lines of the State, Mr. Attwill has recommended state operation of the Boston & Maine Railroad and he recently voiced strong opposition to the Government, the people's agent, paying private corporations larger profits during the war than they had been making on private contracts previously.

"We have," Mr. Attwill explained, "no less an authority than Mr. Chief Justice Shaw, who formerly presided over the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, for the statement that a private corporation organized to perform a service for the public is in reality performing this service in trust for the people."

The popular impression has been widely created in recent years that officials of the large corporations are conducting their enterprises solely for the benefit of their financial backers, and that the character of service they rendered the public might be of secondary consideration, and Mr. Attwill's timely reference to Chief Justice Shaw's opinion, handed down in 1842, has thrown an interesting light on what is considered to be one of the greatest problems facing the United States today, aside from its chief business of winning the war.

It was in a civil case brought against the Western Railroad Corporation by the city of Worcester that Chief Justice Shaw expressed his view of the relationship of a public service corporation and the people. The railroad corporation had been granted the usual right of way for its tracks, with the legal right to take additional private property if necessary, and was subject to regulation, as to rates, by the state Legislature. In his decision (4 Metcalf, p. 566) the Chief Justice said in part:

"It is manifest that the establishment of that great thoroughfare (the Western Railroad) is regarded as a public work, established by public authority, intended for the public use and benefit, the use of which is secured to the whole community, and constitutes, therefore, like a canal, turnpike or highway, a public easement. The only principle on which the Legislature could have authorized the taking of private property for its construction, without the owner's consent, is, that it was for the public use. Such has been held to be the character of a turnpike corporation, although there the capital is advanced by the shareholders, and the income goes to their benefit. (Commonwealth vs. Wilkinson, 16 Pick. 175.) It is true, that the real and personal property, necessary to the establishment and management of the railroad, is vested in the corporation; but it is in trust for the public."

RAILROAD APPOINTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hiram W. Belknap was appointed manager of the safety appliance section of the railroad administration today.

COAL DELIVERIES TO BE RESUMED

Boston Fuel Committee Announces That Embargo Which Expires at 4 A. M. Tomorrow Will Not Be Continued

Boston Fuel Committee will not extend its order which expires tomorrow at 4 a. m., forbidding coal deliveries to all except specified necessities, such as homes, public institutions and certain manufacturing concerns producing supplies, according to an announcement of David A. Ellis, chairman of the committee, this noon. As coal is beginning to arrive at Boston in larger than usual amounts and many thousands tons are en route, it was found that conditions did not necessitate extending the restrictions, although Mr. Ellis pointed out that consumers must continue to conserve to the utmost degree.

James B. Noyes, chairman of committee A, said today that indications were that the coal situation, as it applies to public institutions and utilities is somewhat easier. The Boston Elevated Railway, he said, has more coal on hand today than for two weeks.

The question as to whether next Monday is to be "heatless" will be announced late this evening. James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, conferred this morning with fuel administrators or their representatives from all the New England states except New Hampshire on the fuel situation. L. A. Sneed, representing the United States Fuel Administration, also attended the conference.

Mr. Storrow was to leave this evening for New York City to confer with Frank C. Wright, his personal representative at Washington, D. C., who went to Hampton Roads Tuesday in an effort to expedite water shipments from that point.

Otis B. Kent, attorney-examiner of the Federal Shipping Board met members of the general committee of the New England Barge Towing Association today to discuss the tower's part in the movement of coal.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, in a personal letter to Mr. Storrow, said that he had placed New England's needs before the War Board at a session Tuesday and promised if necessary, to go to the President for the ships necessary to further relieve the situation.

Mr. Storrow has asked Secretary of Navy Daniels his opinion as to the relative coal needs of the navy as compared with New England fuel needs. His telegram sent Tuesday was prompted by the commandeering by the navy of two barges unloading coal at the Fore River shipyards.

Boston Coal Receipts

A total of 11,133½ tons of coal arrived at Boston today aboard the steamer Hampden from Baltimore, Md., and three barges from South Amboy, N. Y. The Hampden brought 7525 tons of bituminous coal for the Boston & Maine Railroad. One of the barges with 1400 tons of hard coal will be taken to Lynn, while the other two, with 958½ tons and 1300 tons hard coal, respectively, will discharge their cargoes at Boston for local dealers.

The Boston Fuel Committee announced today that the total amount of coal on hand in dealers' yards was 42,406 tons, or 207 more than on Tuesday. The supply was divided as follows: 20,920 tons anthracite, 1587 tons of soft coal and 6389 tons of screenings.

It was reported by the New England Fuel Committee that 926 tons of coal were moved through the gateways to the interior during the 24 hours ended last midnight. This was the largest amount to be moved since Jan. 22, when 1009 tons came in.

COMMANDEERING OF SHIPYARDS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Mass., Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Resolutions calling on the United States Shipping Board to commandeer all shipping yards doing government work were passed at the meeting of the State Council of Carpenters here Tuesday. After explaining that the government

inquiry of the shipping yards had revealed "astounding financial irregularities or criminal or reckless extravagance by shipbuilding concerns" the resolution says: "We request our several representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to the end that the shipping board be authorized and directed to commandeer all shipping yards doing government work as under governmental operation and control the problem of maximum efficiency and labor difficulties will be solved and graft, profiteering, inefficiency and waste eliminated."

LESS SPEED IN WAR LEGISLATION URGED

(Continued from page one)

granted him, the Senator from Alabama clearly intimated that he is opposed to the granting of unlimited powers especially should these powers be meant to continue for a day beyond the period of the war.

He characterized the railroad bill as "crude and badly drafted" and objected to giving W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of the Railroads, power to operate the "vast railroad machinery" beyond the period of the war. Senator Underwood intimated that the roads really wanted to be taken over for their own advantage.

Inquiries Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his address on the railroad control bill, delivered in the Senate on Tuesday, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, besides putting himself on record as a strong advocate of government ownership of all transportation systems, took advantage of the occasion to vindicate the congressional investigations, the promoters of which, he said, had been accused of "partisanship" and of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Approving of the stand President Wilson has taken regarding the elimination of secret diplomacy in all dealings with foreign powers, the Senator from California intimated that the same policy of taking the people into the confidence of the Government should be adhered to by those officials responsible for the conduct of the war, while he characterized as "un-American" the policy of "repression and suppression," which, he said, had been adopted by the Administration in the first months of the war.

"Disloyalty and treason cannot thrive in the light; neither can incompetence, that strong ally of fallacy; official suppression and concealment are as vicious as the secret diplomacy and private bargaining which President Wilson so justly condemns," Senator Johnson declared.

Turning to the pending investigations, he declared that these had already vindicated themselves and have been of "incalculable benefit" in remedying patent and "concrete deficiencies" and restoring a "modicum of free expression."

With reference to the Hog Island affair he declared: "In one of the contracts entered into by the Government, namely that with the American International Corporation, a state of affairs beggarly description has been developed. The evidence demonstrates a wild saturnalia of extravagance, a brilliant phantasmagoria of patriotic pretense, and the pity and the shame of it are, that those who, with a cheerful and almost studied disregard for every principle of economy are wasting the money of the taxpayers, are some of the great captains of industry of the nation."

"I have read recently the utterances of some of those responsible for those conditions, and singularly enough, they unctuously express, as great patriots, their sorrow that such disclosures should be made public, and as lugubriously they shake their heads, they explain that publicity of the delinquencies is giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

HEARING ON GAS ADVANCE

Official notice was received Tuesday by Mayor Pehr G. Holmes from the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Commission, that there will be a public hearing in the Common Council chamber, City Hall, March 7, on the Mayor's complaint against the proposed increase in price of gas in Worcester.

GREATER BOSTON TRAFFIC DISCUSSED

Legislative Committee Hears Letter From Mayor Peters Urging Establishment of Some Metropolitan Authority

George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston, before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs urged that a committee be appointed which would supervise and develop the transportation systems of Greater Boston. Mr. Flynn informed the committee that the project has the endorsement of Mayor Peters. "The establishment of some metropolitan authority to deal with questions of transportation of passengers and freight in the district of which Boston is the center," read a letter from the Mayor given out by Mr. Flynn, "to coordinate the various transportation agencies and to make comprehensive plans for future development."

Continuing, the letter said: "Whatever policy the Legislature may see fit to adopt in dealing with our local transportation situation it seems to be clear that there will be great need of a permanent metropolitan transportation authority." The Mayor, said Mr. Flynn, was of the opinion that action to this end should be taken by the committee immediately.

Mr. Flynn, after pointing out that universal benefit would come to all of the communities in Greater Boston with an adequate system of transportation, pointed out that this subject has been discussed at length for several years with no material result. This failure to "get anywhere," said Mr. Flynn, is due to the fact that there is no board or commission in existence which can carry out the recommendations of investigating bodies.

The Boston Transit Commission can do nothing in the matter, he went on, for the reason that the scope of its powers is limited to Boston. Neither could the Public Service Commission deal exhaustively with the question for the reason that it is now an overworked body, said he. That commission, said Mr. Flynn, has gone on record as being in favor of the creation of "some public authority" with explicit powers to handle the transportation matters of Boston and vicinity.

John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, spoke in favor of another bill similar to the other one but restricting the appointees to the transportation committee to members of certain civic organizations for the purpose of "keeping politics out of appointments." In this manner, he argued, a more efficient committee could be secured.

This bill was opposed by Mr. Flynn on the ground that it would tie the

hands of the official with the appointing power.

Charles A. Ufford of Boston appeared in favor of his bill for a metropolitan commission of five members and also for a bill to give the proposed commission the right to lease or purchase strips of vacant land in the suburbs beside the steam roads for use of the metropolitan commission in coordinating trolley freight and passenger service.

He urged that the Dorchester situation be relieved at once by extra tracks being built beside the Midland division and in this connection that the Boston Elevated Railway electrify the Shawmut branch.

SHIP IMPORTANCE URGED

The urgent need of shipbuilders and men with practical knowledge of shipbuilding trades is emphasized in a statement today by William A. Gaston, director of the Public Service Reserve for Massachusetts, who points out that many people do not properly estimate the importance of ships in the present crisis. He states that there is indication that people are thinking of themselves first and their duty to the nation afterward. Immediately behind this need of ships is the question of getting labor for our farms that our full quota of food may be supplied, but it must always be borne in mind that the Government has full knowledge of conditions, and has decided that the shipbuilding program comes first.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE

The Massachusetts State Board of Trade holds its monthly meeting at Hotel Brunswick this afternoon. "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Trade Acceptances in Business" was the topic of Clifton H. Dwinell of Boston. Among the other subjects were measures pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, by George H. Vose, chairman of the committee on state legislation of the board; the 1917 inland waterways convention, by Richard L. Gay; and water-power development in the United States, by Walstein R. Chester, chairman committee on referenda, United States Chamber of Commerce.

CORPORATION TAX BILL HEARING

Only one man appeared before the legislative committee on taxation today in general opposition to the legislation recommended by the joint special committee on corporation tax. The objector was Capt. William Porter White of Lowell, who objected to the tax because it is based on net income, and not on gross income. He said it is unfair to tax efficiency and good management.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wellesley, Mass., Bureau

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Norman Angell will deliver a lecture tonight in Billings Hall on "Socialism and the Servile State are Synonymous," under the auspices of the club for the study of socialism. The fifth organ recital of a series of nine will be given Thursday evening by Wilson Moog, assistant professor of music at Smith College.

PACKERS IN FAVOR OF "LIVING WAGE"

Heads of Chicago Firms Agree in Statements That Women Should Have Same Pay as Men for Same Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., agreed on Tuesday with J. Ogden Armour, the day before, that women should have the same pay as men for the same amount of work. He likewise was in favor of the living wage, questioning figures advanced as to what that was. He said the company would turn into wages money it had been giving into a benevolent fund if desired by unions and arbitrator. He also agreed to extra pay for overtime and holiday labor. Mr. Morris was called by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for labor unions making demands on the packers before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler.

Mr. Morris denied the charge of organized labor that packing house workers are not paid as high wages as received by men of the same class in other industries. He also said that living conditions in the district adjacent to the stockyards are not nearly as bad as pictured by employee witnesses.

The 10-hour day, he said, was better suited to the need of the meat-packing industry than the eight-hour standard, and he thought it would be a mistake to change the system while the country is at war.

AGREEMENT FIXES PROFITS ON POULTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board and the poultrymen have reached an agreement that fixes the scale of profits in the sale of poultry to retailer and consumer. The difference between the price paid to the commission men and that charged the retailers is to be six cents a pound, and the retailer is not expected to increase the price to the consumer, over that paid to the commission man, more than two cents.

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Poor Richard Says:

"An empty bag cannot stand upright"

BUY THE QUALITY WE BRAD INTO

Beaded Tip SHOE LACES

MAKES THEM STAND OUT BY THEMSELVES

"The Tip That Can't Pull Off"
At Shoe Stores and Shoe Stores
LOOK on the Wrapper for BEADED
UNITED LACE & BRAD MANUFACTURING CO.
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Beaded Tip
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No Connection with Any Other Store

The
New Skirts
at \$15.00
Are Very Distinctive

Fashioned from fabrics which lend themselves delightfully to the new spring modes—soft plaid Velours, fancy Worsteds, Baronette Satins, Rajah, Wool Jerseys, Pussy Willow Taffetas, fancy striped Taffetas, and Foulards. Short or medium length divided tunic of apron tunic. New features in pockets, fancy buckles and buttons.

Paris in New York
A Distinguished Collection of
Women's Hand Made Dresses

for every hour of the day—designed after the French and made by French needlewomen in New York;

Enchanting frocks oforgette, crepe de chine and voile, for all hours of the day, made in New York by artful French fingers under the supervision of a woman who understands the naive art of French clothes.

\$55 to \$105

To see the many exquisite models, each distinctive, one would think the gowns were from one of the delightful little shops in the Rue de la Paix. For every dress is French in character—demurely French, yet every dress is made right here in New York.

The Simplicity
of these individual dresses adds to them a special charm—but they are not as simple as they look, for they are a maze of clever, complicated, skillful, nimble stitchery; the lines are all grace and sophistication.

The Details
are simply fascinating; becoming lines, skillful tucking, beautiful hemstitching. There are shell pink and pearl grayorgettes, snowy white crepe de chine, delicately colored and white voiles.

The formal presentation of these exquisite gowns in the Gray Salons.
(Second Floor, Old Building.)

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York
STORE CLOSSES AT 5 P. M.

SIR W. R. LAWRENCE AND IDEALS OF WAR

Member of British Mission Caution Against Thoughts of Compromise Peace and Says There Are No Short Cuts

"We have no need to worry. I have seen Vimy Ridge. I can see it now in my mind's eye. And any army that can take Vimy Ridge can take anything in Europe—believe me." This was one of the things Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, member of the British War Mission to the United States, headed by Lord Northcliffe, said at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening, speaking on "Ideals of the World War."

The men the United States is sending over are of the same mettle, he said. The people must stand behind them, must make them feel they are behind them. He urged the people to write to their soldiers; that a letter from home improves the fighting value of the man.

"There are no short cuts in this war," he said; "it must be won slowly." He cautioned against any thought of a compromise peace. "We may some day shake hands with the Germans," he said, "but we will never make peace with Prussian ideals."

It meant much to the English, he said, when they knew on April 6 last that the United States was surely coming into the war. "It was not our man-power we wanted at the time as much as your approval. When you came in, then we knew we were right. We knew that you understood the kind of brutal barbarian the world had been fighting for three years."

"Some of us had always felt sure that if any great emergency arose America and Great Britain would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder. Thank God it is so. As your American Ambassador has said, 'On the two English-speaking nations of the world the future safety of the world depends.'"

Sir Walter said that the soldiers are going to have a great say in the future of the world. "When they come back they will raise their hands for a league of nations. I feel somehow since the war began that Providence is working toward His great ends in this inscrutable manner."

Unless peace is had through victory, he said, democracy will be discredited. If the United States had to live under such a sword of Damocles, its people would be forced to become a military people. "Whatever way you look at it, compromise peace, it would mean that all your sacrifices had been in vain."

And again touching on what the war is doing to bring England and the United States closer, he spoke of the comradeship that will come when they have gone through it together, "and got this man-eating tiger of humanity."

SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND RALLY

A patriotic rally to arouse enthusiasm and help raise the \$140,000 needed to bring New England's contribution to the \$200,000 asked by the Salvation Army for its war work was held in Loew's Orpheum, Tuesday night. David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts, urged support of the fund so that the United States soldiers in Europe would be cared for at the huts of the Salvation Army. Col. Adam Gifford of the Salvation Army, director of the New England campaign, told of the work of the army in France. Several reels of United States Government war pictures were shown, and music was rendered by the Charlestown Navy Yard orchestra and the Salvation Army band.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF WELL BY ALLOTMENT

Well past their \$333,333 original allotment, the workers in the Boston campaign for Jewish War Relief reported total collections of \$344,131.18 at the meeting in Ford Hall, Tuesday night, and before the end of the campaign it is hoped to double this amount. In Chelsea, the first allotment of \$25,000 has been passed and there, also, the workers are trying to double it. A. C. Ratschky of the State Food Administration was the principal speaker. He called attention to the fact that the Jews of Boston have supported all war measures well, and added that this was the best way as money would be of no use if the Allies did not win the war.

WHAT KING GEORGE HAS DONE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—Geoffrey G. Butler, special commissioner from the British Foreign Office to the United States, speaking at the luncheon of the Canadian Club recently, declared that in the Twentieth Century as in the Nineteenth, but now in time of war, a peaceful revolution was going on in England. As always in England, the revolution was proceeding on constitutional lines. The forces of liberalism had captured the machinery of government, and the devotees of liberalism had been enthroned in its high places. While some continental Liberals were talking of blowing up kings, English Liberals won places in the Cabinet and were helping to work out a practical policy in foreign and imperial affairs, as well as in domestic. At a time when there was not a home in England that had not been bereaved, Parliament was engaged on the most far-reaching education reforms the country ever had known. With 6,500,000 men of British al-

legiance under arms, Great Britain was about to pass the most fundamental alteration in her franchise law since the Reform Bill of 1832. Mr. Butler said his subject, "The New Spirit of Great Britain and the Old," really conveyed a wrong impression, however, for in the midst of change the British preserved some of the institutions dearest to the old England and Scotland.

Mr. Butler paid a high tribute to King George, who, he said, had inspired in the people a fresh spirit of devotion to him. He was a wise, patient, far-seeing, democratic, modest statesman, endowed with a daily increasing experience of the actions and habits of men and nations, and was the only man who had made no mistakes in the war. There was no busier man and no more modest man. King often said to those close to him that he regarded himself as the perpetual presiding officer of the united nations and democracies of the British Empire. No one had a larger daily correspondence, and the only reason he was not more often at the front was that he felt his visits there were a strain on the commanders. He spent every afternoon in visits to the hospitals and convalescent homes, and it was he who had played one of the most important roles in the labor situation, who had gone to the Glasgow shops, the South Wales coal fields, the Bristol docks—wherever men and women needed conciliatory handling. Those who knew him best saw in him a character like that of his grandmother, a repository of political wisdom, the envy and the prop of the Empire's greatest statesmen. Perhaps this was significant of the new spirit abroad in Great Britain. It was not so much a new Great Britain as a new, fresh loyalty to all that was best in the old spirit of Great Britain.

FRENCH ACTION PLEASES THE JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the French Cabinet is in full agreement with the declaration by Mr. Balfour that the British Government views with favor and will use its best endeavor to establish a national Jewish homeland in Palestine, is stated by P. M. Raskin, who bases his assertion on an interview he had with Prof. Nahum Slousch, French commissioner in Morocco, and professor of Hebrew literature at the Sorbonne.

Mr. Raskin says Professor Slousch received a communication from the French high commissioner in Washington.

STEPS TAKEN TO STOP PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Steps to stop profiteering in canned goods were announced here today by Harry A. Wheeler, Federal Food Administrator for Illinois. He gave out that all canneries hereafter must make contracts to deliver their canned goods at a tentative price. After canning has been completed, the government will find out what it has cost and add on a reasonable profit from cannery to producer.

INCREASED PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, holding its twenty-fourth annual meeting here recently, heard addresses by the Hon. J. E. Caron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. Sydney Fisher, H. S. Akell of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the Hon. N. Garneau, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Caron emphasized the need for increased production in all branches of agriculture. The war had taken 40,000,000 men from productive occupations and set them at destruction. Over a billion and a half tons of foodstuffs had been destroyed, and the destruction was still going on. It was necessary to overcome this wastage as well as to feed Europe, making up for the decreased production there. Mr. Caron thought the labor situation discouraging. Quebec farms were short at least 10,000 men. Mr. Fisher also urged increased cultivation. Quebec farms which now yielded 30 bushels of oats to the acre ought to yield 50 or 60, he declared. The farmers should also raise more cows, sheep and pigs.

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—By an order of the Minister of Munitions the wholesale manufacture of clothing has been added to the schedules of trades governed by his order as to priority of March 8, 1917, and the system of priority certificates will accordingly in future apply to this trade also. Further particulars as to the conditions under which certificates will be granted can be obtained on application to the Controller of Priority, St. Ermins Hotel, Westminster, London, S.W.

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London, Dublin, Belfast, Melbourne

BREWERIES CALLED KAISER'S SERVANTS

Anti-Saloon League Statement Declares Also That They Constitute the Chief Burden of England, France and America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the brewing industries of France, England and the United States are now the main servants of the Kaiser, the chief wasteful, destructive and hindering burdens upon the efficiency of these nations, and that the time has come for no compromise, no delay, no false tendernesses, but utter and quick annihilation of the liquor traffic, is declared in a statement issued by the Anti-Saloon League.

Citing a report that Germany had decided to stop the supply of barley for brewing, the league says: "When Germany determines upon this drastic action, it is treason to intelligence for this nation to seek longer to stagger along the road toward victory with the beer incubus on its back."

The Brewers' Journal of this city says that the purchasing committee of the Brewers' Association of France has contracted with American firms for the delivery of barley and malt from the United States and part of the deliveries have been effected. It says also that the new French Minister of General Provision and Food, M. Victor Boret, is a decided friend of the trade, having been an expert brewer.

His influence, says the Journal, has already effected favorable changes in the apportionment of grain to the brewers and maltsters of France.

"How has malt for brewing been shipped from the United States," asks the league, "while there has been too little shipping room for the exportation of food? How has a brewer been elevated to food administrator of France in such a time as this to enlarge the apportionment of grain to the brewers and maltsters there? How was it possible for the brewers of England, recently, to achieve an increased apportionment of grain for their destructive uses?"

"There is a thread of concerted action running through these events. There is a sinister meaning and a reasonable effect in them."

"Will America still fail to hear and heed? Will the call of the President and Food Administrator Hoover again fail to result in drastic and quick legislation wiping out the brewery industry in America? Must this land, by its failure to rise to the moral and physical needs of the hour, still prolong the struggle by beer delays, beer wastes, beer incompetencies and beer befuddlements, or shall the answer be quick, and terrible to the brewers?"

The league calls upon American citizens to leave nothing undone to exert pressure upon their legislatures and upon Congress for prompt expulsion of "this monstrous situation."

ART

Early American Show

There are few better opportunities for the American amateur in art to secure a foundational knowledge than in the study of the early American painters and the schools which followed close upon their heels. Not, of course, that the American colonials were the greatest of geniuses or the fathers of art, by any means. But they were remarkably sincere. They worked in a vein of thought to which the present-day American gallery goes readily responds, and what is most important, there are ever so many excellent examples ready at hand, in the eastern galleries especially. And to really know one school well, is the best of all preparations for understanding all schools.

A very good show of this character is now open in the Copley Gallery, Newbury Street. It includes examples of Stuart, Sully, Copley, Mather Brown, Robert Feke, Blackburne, Ralph Earl, Henry Sargent, James Sharples and John Trumbull. Nor should one fail to note how is added to the enjoyment of the pictures by the appropriate setting of colonial furniture and rugs. It is the two Stuarts that attract the most. One of these is the artist's portrait of Miss Sarah Wentworth Ap-

Frederick L. Loring & Co.
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

New Spring Blouses Are at Hand

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN are wearing them, hundreds of women are buying them, and at last we have caught up with the demand sufficiently to announce that

A new French voile Blouse (\$5.95) has hand embroidery on the fronts and the flat sailor collar and, in addition, checker work in hand drawn hemstitching on the fronts.

An extremely smart Blouse of white batiste (\$5.95) is tucked with groups of pin half-inch tucks and has cuffs and shawl roll collar of organdie, the collar extended to form double breasted fronts.

A similarly tucked Blouse of white batiste (\$5) has the new high stock with wide black ribbon run through slashes at the side. Black bows on cuffs.

Yes, Irish lace is promised a great fashion this spring. Here is a marvelously dainty Blouse of white French voile (\$5), with a wide band of the lace, turreted ends on the pointed collar, a pattern combining baby Irish with French motifs. Square neck front, fine tucked chemise and the sides hand embroidered.

A voile Blouse (\$5.95) has insertions and edge of that fine linen flit that we are told is out of the market and is hand embroidered at the ends of the insertions. The ends of the sailor collar are loose and carried to the waist in surplice effect.

A striking model has the "collarless front," the closing to one side, hand embroidery and linen flit insertions, hand scalloped edge at neck and on the straight flat collar which extends at the back. This is \$5.95.

Many other new styles from \$5 to \$8.95 in the regular section.

thorp, an alert and gracious little body, clad in black velvet gown and vermilion shawl. It was painted in Washington in 1802, and has been so carefully preserved and restored that it seems as if freshly limned. There are two other Stuart portraits of this lady, who was afterward the wife of Perez Morton, Speaker of the Massachusetts House and State Attorney-General, one owned in Halifax, the other by the Worcester Museum.

The other Stuart—a portrait of Mrs. George Bethune, of Boston—is quite different. Here the artist—judging from the present state of the picture—worked in quietly rich tones that let the subject blend imperceptibly into the shadows of the background, yet impressing the observer perhaps more than in the bolder depiction with the artist's genius for portraiture.

All the other pictures, if not as pleasing, are equally interesting, and invite thoughtful attention, especially that by Sully. Nor should one fail to wonder at Sargent's ambitious portrait of an entire drawing room gathering of some two score people, not forgetting the laden butler in the adjoining room.

OBLIGATIONS SEEN IN POLL TAX LAW

Boston Assistant Corporation Counsel Says Payment Is the Privilege of Citizenship and Collection a Duty of Officials

Payment of poll taxes as a duty, even a privilege, of citizenship, and their collection as an obligation devolving upon tax collectors, are insisted upon by George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston. Mr. Flynn has been giving the subject of poll taxation special study in the past few months. Last week he appeared before the legislative Committee on Taxation and reported the bill providing for the abolition of poll taxes. Mr. Flynn is considering the Montana plan whereby an employer of labor can be held responsible for the poll taxes of his employees and, in turn, take from their wages any poll taxes he has turned over in their behalf.

"The Legislature for the past several years," said Mr. Flynn today, "has been requested to repeal the law providing for the payment of a poll tax of \$2 by every male inhabitant over 21 years of a city or town."

"It has been claimed that the tax collectors make no real or sincere effort to collect the polls; that the only persons really obliged to pay their poll taxes are those who are assessed other taxes, the reason for this being that the poll tax is added to the bill for the real or personal property and the bill cannot be paid without the payment of the poll tax; and that an unenforced tax law should be repealed."

"It must be admitted that very few municipalities collect more than 40 per cent of their polls. This is due in part to the fact that the polls are assessed upon the floating part of the population as well as those who do not shift their residences; that the payment of the tax, though small, is many times a hardship and because, while tax collectors may sell real estate or personal property to collect taxes, the only way poll taxes can be collected by law is to issue a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent. This is seldom done because the tax is small and the matter of collection hard and extremely unpopular."

"It would seem, however, that if our citizens generally were made to understand that this direct contribution to the cost of government was obligatory and must be paid, except in extreme cases, it would, in addition to increasing the revenues of the towns and cities, awaken civic interest in our voters. Make them appreciate, for instance, that it costs more than \$50 a year to educate a child in our public schools, and that generally a wise and economic expenditure of the tax money would give him and his family better schools, streets, playgrounds and parks."

"An effort should be made to provide a better method for the collection of this tax. If legislation could be passed requiring employers to file with the tax collector a list of male employees and authorizing collectors to collect the tax from their employees, the difficulty would be solved. Some such law as that employed in Montana could not but prove effective here."

STATE CONVENTION MEASURE DEFEATED

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Proposal to Abolish Direct Nominations in the Case of Four Officials of the State

On a roll call vote 21 to 18, the Massachusetts Senate on Tuesday defeated the State Convention Bill, which was backed by the "machine" leaders, Republicans and Democrats, in both houses of the Legislature. The bill was extremely distasteful to many legislators who viewed it as the entering wedge to break down the system of direct primaries which have been in effect in the State for several years. Arguments that there was no public demand for repeal of the direct primary law apparently convinced the Senate that, although passed by the House last week, it was an undesirable measure.

The bill contemplates the restoration of the system of nominating in state convention candidates for the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General. The move for its enactment is understood to have been furthered by the leaders of the Republican Party who were present at the state convention at Springfield last fall.

By an overwhelming vote the Senate refused to pass to a third reading a bill, reported from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to authorize savings banks to pension employees. It was held that the proposition would be an injustice to the depositors. Action was postponed until Monday on the petition of Senator McKnight that women be permitted to vote in Massachusetts on the license question.

The Senate received a favorable report from the Committee on Education on a bill increasing the appropriations which union districts may make for the support of superintendents of schools.

Soldiers' Bill Favored

Measure Providing Extra Pay Is Reported in the House

"Ought to pass" was reported by the Ways and Means Committee in the House on the bill to include drafted men and women enlisted in the United States military or naval establishments, as eligible for the extra state pay of \$10 per month which Massachusetts affords to her citizens. Those who entered the federal service either as volunteers or who were called under the Selective Service Law will be able to draw this bonus from the time they entered the service until Jan. 15, 1918, after which the extra state pay will be abandoned, since the

Federal Government is believed to be meeting the needs of the men financially.

The committee reported favorably a bill for extra allowances for relatives of soldiers and sailors, authorizing cities and towns to raise money by taxation for the aid of dependents. The Ways and Means Committee also favorably reported a bill to allow members of the Legislature travel allowances of \$2.50 per mile, once a session, the present allowance being \$2.

The House suspended its rules and admitted the petition of Representative Atwood for a law to establish the pay of officers in the quartermasters corps of the militia by striking out the provision that it shall not exceed \$2000 a year and substituting the United States pay of grade, including longevity pay, \$4500. The bill also provides for a superintendent of armories at \$2000.

The bill adversely reported by the Committee on Election Laws to extend the time within which the polls shall be open in the elections in Lowell was recommended to the Committee on Cities.

CUNARD LINE PLANS NEW HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cunard Line has announced here that plans are being made for the erection of a 10-story office building, to cost between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, as its permanent American headquarters. The new building is to be on lower Broadway on a site including that formerly occupied by the Stevens House opposite Bowling Green. The property approximates 48,000 square feet.

NO ELECTION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The decision of the Ontario Legislature that there shall be no election during the period of the war and for a considerable time thereafter is looked upon with favor by every one who feels that the winning of the war is the supreme issue before the Province at the present time, and that nothing should be allowed to transpire to divert the minds of the people into other channels. When the subject was being discussed in the Legislature, many touching references were made to the gallant men who had given their lives in defense of those ideas for which the Allies are fighting. With regard to greater food production, Mr. William Proudfoot, leader of the Opposition, suggested that aliens should be conscripted for work on the land. "We Liberals," he said, "are prepared to vote every dollar of the Province's resources that is necessary for the backing up of our brave men at the front." He urged the development of any peat bogs or coal mines that there might be in the Province, the cutting of the thousands of cords of wood in the northern forests, and the construction and improvement of better highways.

SENATE ASKS ABOUT PUBLICITY COSTS

Make-Up and Scarcity of Congressional Record and Publications of the Creel Bureau Become Subjects of Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The publications of the Creel Bureau as well as those of other government agencies "which no one ever reads," came in for much criticism from members of the Senate on Tuesday, when Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire declared that his constituents could not get a copy of the Congressional Record outside of Washington. "The Congressional Record," said Senator Gallinger, "is the only uncensored publication in the United States, and yet because of a supposed shortage of print paper only 5000 copies of the record are published daily."

Other senators agreed with him that a great deal of "stuff" issued from the various departments, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, is never read by any intelligent man. Senator Reed of Missouri was especially anxious to know the exact cost per day of the Information Bureau under the management of George Creel.

Senator Penrose advised that members of Congress should cease to insert in the record telegrams and letters from their constituents and should make the record less like a document issued by a country post office.

Senator Smoot of Utah, a member of the printing committee, explained that it is impossible to get print paper in the United States suitable for the record and that the price is up 100 per cent.

He said that the committee had no control over what various government departments print, and remarked that if the Senate would pass the printing bill that has been before Congress for eight years nearly \$2,500,000 a year could be saved at the present price of paper. He said he understood the committee on public information was spending \$5000 a day for paper.

INDIANS ENLISTED TO FIGHT GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five thousand American Indians have enlisted in the army and navy for the war, according to an estimate by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the president of the American Indian League in New York City. Commissioner Sells says that Indians have subscribed to more than \$9,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds, have brought about a tremendous increase in the production of meat and agricultural products on Indian reservations and assisted in Red Cross work.

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Misses' Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years; an excellent assortment of smart and pretty styles are assembled in this collection; developed in Striped or Plaid Silks, Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, Serge or Jersey Cloth. **Special 26.50**

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TOILET GOODS SALE
Standard Makes—Below Regular Prices.

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Lyons' Tooth Powder.....can 16c	Household Ammonia.....qt. bottle 24c
Albodon Tooth Paste.....tube 17c	Brunswick Gauze, 25 yards.....1.50
Forhan's Tooth Paste.....tube 37c	Tooth Brushes.....each 19c
Squibb's Talcum Powder,—Violet	Nail Brushes.....each 18c
or carnation odors.....can 15c	Java Rice Powder.....box 25c
McCreery's Liquid Powder.....bottle 37c	

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Something New About Sweaters

The sure things about sweaters for the coming summer are the ascendancy of the sleeveless garment, the shortened length, the decrease in the size of the sleeves, the departure of the sailor collar for more novel effects, and the absence of buttons.

The absence of buttons is one of the most striking of the innovations. It is said that the buttoned sweater is not nearly so attractive as the one not drawn together, and that the unbroken loose line is more generally becoming, especially to the larger figure. One of the new buttonless sweaters, seen in a New York shop, is developed in soft lavender. The deep violet collar is knitted in vertical stripes, which are continued in an unbroken line down front strips of the violet. There are deep cuffs and a wide flat belt of the violet. This sweater has a narrow line of the contrasting shade across the top of the lavender pockets, but most designers consider that the introduction of this line is a mistake and breaks the long straight shoulder to hip effect, so much desired.

This sweater illustrates, as well, the new departure in the way of belts. Belts have gone out and belts have come in, wide flat belts which fasten in charming, unobtrusive fashion and display no tendency toward breaking the long lines of the garment.

One new sweater gives an appearance of extra warmth, because of its silk and wool mixture. It comes in many shades, but one of the most pleasing is bronze, with glimmering lights of gold. The collar and cuffs are knitted of vertical stripes of the bronze wool and white angora. The stripes are fully an inch in width and give a striking effect.

A new idea in collars is shown on another deep violet sweater. The collar is of lavender, pointed in the back. At the left side of the front, the collar finishes in shawl effect, flat on the sweater. At the other side, the collar widens and its long end is crushed and fastened with snaps on to the opposite side. The seeming fastening is a narrow band of the violet, crossing the lavender and snapping down snugly. Both the long end of the collar and the narrow band are finished with tassels of the lighter wool. And the belt and set-in bands at the wrists are also of lavender.

All of these sweaters are of wool, are made with sleeves and are intended to give a sense of warmth to the wearer.

One fascinating set of sweater, hat and knitting bag depends neither on the wool, which certainly should be directed in other ways than accessories for women's wear, nor on the silk, which we are told is out of reach of the average pocketbook. And it certainly displays more novel and modish effects than any of the other sport coats shown so far. Its price in the shops is high, because the novelty of design is considered, as well as the cost of the material; but it could easily be reproduced at home.

Its materials are a soft velour, suede-like in quality, linen crash and chenille. The velour is hunter's green and its tones are a strong reminder of the budding leaves which soon will be tracing delicate, feathery outlines over the gaunt trees. A soft collar rolls away from the neck and is open at the front. About the edge of the collar, the sleeveless arms and the top of the hem, a single strand of chenille, in a slightly deeper shade of green, is drawn with long, running stitches. There are alluring pockets, too, on the sides, with ruffled tops which are drawn up a mite with the chenille.

For belt, there is a strip of linen crash in natural shade, embroidered with chenille flowers of soft rainbow hue, with plenty of green leaves and vines. Where the collar opens at the front of the coat, is a spray of the chenille flowers, embroidered on the velour with none of the green leaves.

The hat which goes with this coat is

natural color straw, wide-brimmed and high-crowned. The top of the crown is covered with the green velour, a crushed band of the velour finishes the edge and is drawn over the side of the crown. Following the outline of the top of the hat are several lines of the green chenille in running stitches, holding the folds of velour in place. A flat band of the velour, about two inches wide, is placed around the upper brim of the hat and is edged with the green chenille stitches. About the bottom of the crown is a band of the linen crash, embroidered in the same chenille flower pattern as the belt of the coat. The overlapping ends of the bands are drawn together by several strands of the green chenille.

The knitting bag, which completes the set, is of green velour, with lengthwise bands of linen crash embroidered with the chenille flowers. Gilt gimp finishes the top of the bag and the handles are wire, wound with narrow green ribbon in the soft spring shade. Long loops and ends of the narrow ribbon are fastened at the sides of the bag.

The Blue Poppy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the alpine meadows that slope down into the remote regions of Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim in India, and into the Chinese Province of Szechuen from the still remoter fastnesses of Tibet, grow a profusion of remarkable flowers. To see the flowers dancing and waving in these upland pastures, ignorant of the scythe, and to breathe the keen mountain air, fragrant with their perfume, must be an inspiration. Travelers describe them as coloring miles upon miles of the mountain sides with a mantle so bright and so varied as to defy portrayal. Among them is the blue poppy, bearing a profusion of large pale blue flowers. These are some three inches across and of the pale slaty blue which is particularly striking, because so rare in the flower world. The four large petals have the same delicate texture as those of the well-known cornfield poppy, and that is why the above name has been used. Botanically they are not poppies, but belong, like the Welsh poppy, to the allied genus Meconopsis. Though M. Wallichii is so well known now in gardens, it was not discovered until Sir Joseph Hooker (as he afterwards was) saw it in July, 1849, while on a botanical exploring expedition in the Himalayas. "We reached," he writes in his journal, "the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet early in the afternoon, 15,745 feet above the sea. Isolated patches of vegetation appeared on the top of the pass, where I gathered 40 kinds of plants, most of them being of a tufted habit characteristic of an extreme climate. Some most delicate-flowered plants even defy the biting winds of these exposed regions. Such are a prickly Meconopsis with slender flower stalk and four large blue poppy-like petals." This is the form characteristic of Nepal and the wilds of far Western China. Further west, in Kumaon and Kashmir, an allied species takes its place, equally striking in the sky-blue petals contrasting with orange stamens, but glistering with stiff white bristles, instead of the tawny hairs of its eastern sister.

Oilcloth for Beauty and Service

Beauty and service are being expressed in one home, through the simplest material—oilcloth, inexpensive, washable, durable. It has been so attractively fashioned that those who see the finished articles are asking how they may be reproduced. The thought of so using the oilcloth came to one mother, in answer to the request of the little people who live there. Her desire to make the oilcloth as pretty

as possible brought so rich a reward that, not only the nursery, but the entire home, has been beautified.

Such amazing blobs appeared on the children's tablecloths! The children themselves were never quite certain how they came. The mother, trying to lighten the task of keeping the home clean and sweet, issued frequent manifestoes; but, when the admonitions seemed likely to monopolize the talk at table, she sought a better way.

From a tour of the shops, she returned with a large square of black oilcloth. First, she trimmed the edges neatly, then she made a simple stencil of red and yellow flowers and painted cheery nosegays on the corners of the cloth. The children were delighted. The cloth made a thicker covering for the table than the former damask, laundrying was obviated and, best of all, the children displayed a real desire of their own to keep stains from their "pretty cloth," as they called it.

When summer came, a roll of oilcloth accompanied the family to their country house. Narrow strips were cut from the oilcloth, the length of the dining room table, similar to the usual table runner. These were white, in deference to the tastes of the larger members of the family. Across each strip a flock of bluebirds winged their way, reminding those who sat at table of pleasant outdoor scenes. The runners were used on the family table during the entire season, so doing away with the washing and ironing of table cloths and doilies. They were kept clean, by frequent sponging with a damp cloth and an occasional washing with soap and water. They dried quickly and easily, whether there was warm sunshine or not.

For the tables on the wide verandas, covers were made of black oilcloth, with bands of bright colors forming borders. Such admiration was expressed by the guests, during the summer, that this housekeeper, after thoughtfully regarding the effective black and colors of the children's cloth, set to work again.

The results appeared at a luncheon party. In the center of the table was a round of black oilcloth, with a basket of ruddy apples, oranges and rich purple grapes painted thereon. Smaller baskets were painted on the rounds of

oilcloth, at each place, for plate and cup and saucer. For a centerpiece, the table had a high French basket, similar to the one used in the design on the oilcloth, and filled with fruit, another combination of practicality and beauty.

Soon the little girl who goes to school begged for a bag in which to carry her books. Her mother then took more black oilcloth. She cut it in a big oblong, large enough to double and hold the books, pencil box and knitting of its small owner. The edges of the oilcloth were bound with black tape, and heavy black tape straps were attached by which to carry it. On the side of the bag, she painted a garland of pink roses. The pleasure of the small girl set the mother to work again. This time it was knitting bags she fashioned and the friends to whom they have been given are delighted. One bag of white oilcloth was tinted a soft springtime green and, close to the top, there was painted a knot of pink and white apple blossoms, with dark green leaves for contrast. Another, in pink, was adorned with a cluster of deep pink roses.

Two luncheon sets were fashioned from squares of white oilcloth, with knots of flowers painted around the edges and outlined by a narrow black border. Card table covers were made of the black oilcloth, with gay red and yellow and blue designs in the corners. The corners were clipped and turned back, and black tape stitched across the edge to tie the table.

"Anyone can make these things, and many others," said the woman referred to. "A simple stencil may be blocked on the oilcloth for the design. Then be patient, because, to make the coloring rich and pretty, it must be put on thickly. It must be thick, also, in order to wash well. So be sure that each layer of paint dries thoroughly, and paint and paint and paint."

Bananas Fried in Crumbs

Remove the skin from 6 bananas, cut in halves lengthwise and crosswise. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and lemon juice, dip in flour, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat; drain on brown paper. Serve with or without lemon juice.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Springtime Frock for the Young Girl

It is time now to think about frocks for the spring season, and here is one, in a combination of silk and cloth, offered for the consideration of a young girl.

A wool plaid of navy blue, apple green and black would make a smart and good-looking skirt, cut on straight lines, while plain apple green taffeta would be an attractive material for the Russian blouse. The deep cuffs, edged with a narrow frill, and the large schu-like collar might well be developed in sheer white organdie.

The little tucker, if so it might be called, which fills in the neck for a few inches, above where the collar ends meet, might be of the organdie, also, gathered into a straight band; or, if preferred, it might be of the silk, finished off with a strip of colored embroidery harmonizing with the general color scheme. The broad girldie

is of the green taffeta and, as for the buttons, small, round ones of crystal would be attractive.

This is also a practical model for the popular summertime gingham, in any desired colors. For earlier wear, wool jersey cloth and taffeta or other silk would be appropriate.

The hat, designed for this particular costume, is a wide-brimmed sun hat, a style which is particularly becoming to the young girl. The brim is of navy blue straw and the shirred crown of green silk. The trimming consists merely of a band of green ribbon, tied in a bow and ends at the back. The brim is faced with white straw. The whole effect is one of simplicity, with good lines and coloring. The color scheme may, of course, be changed to suit the costume, if one does not care for this blue and green and black combination.

Batik Making in Java

Living in Java is interesting, according to Miss Eva Gauthier, who has spent some five years there, studying the folk songs of the native peoples.

"Java, as you probably know, is the home of batik," said Miss Gauthier, bringing out some of the treasures which she had collected in that far-away island, to show to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Just see how simple it is for a Javanese woman to pack her clothes to go visiting," she remarked, exhibiting a pile of what looked like pieces of colored cotton, folded into a neat, rectangular, rather flat bundle and tied with a piece of ribbon. "Practically all the women know how to make batik; that is their common national industry, and one who becomes familiar with their work soon learns to know what part of the country a piece of batik is made in by the designs upon it. Batik resembles the plaids of Scotland, in that respect; it is quite readily identified as a rule. And now the women have acquired the habit of signing their handicraft, just as an artist signs his pictures. This signature, however, is on a small separate piece of cloth which is firmly attached to the other.

"Real batik is made only upon cotton. And the colors which the Javanese women employ are quite different from those which other countries, notably America, are using in the batik which they are making and considering so popular today. In Java, they use the real indigo blue, a reddish chocolate brown, rich reds and other decided and beautiful colors, which they obtain from vegetable dyes. Unlike those who make batik in the United States, the Javanese do not like the cracked effect; they consider that a defect. All of their work is done absolutely free hand; they do not lay the wax on with a brush, but squeeze it through a pinhole in a bamboo tube. Native fruits, flowers and animals are worked into the designs, also geometrical figures. Two pieces of batik suffice to make a gown, a long, broad strip, which is folded about the body for a skirt, and an equally long, but narrower piece, which serves as a bodice. The corset which the Javanese women wear is a primitive affair, being really nothing but a broad belt, made of bamboo and covered with a thin silk. The particular skirt which they call a sarong is made of a long piece of batik, or a woven material, sewed together; this is gathered and folded about the waist, to make it fit closely, but still it leaves plenty of room at the bottom, so that one may walk freely and easily.

"The women weave, also, a vegetable silk which they have there, and work in with it silver or other metallic threads. They sing as they weave on their bamboo looms, sing their old folk songs, and the natives say that they can tell from the design of a piece of silk what song the woman who wove it sang as she worked.

"In addition to their batik and their silk weaving, women in Java do a great deal of the work in the fields. Much rice is grown there and every blade of it must be planted by hand by the women—that is, transplanted. Then it must be cut separately and by hand and that, too, is usually the work of the women.

"Housework does not require much of their time, for there is little of that to be done. Their houses are built of bamboo, usually with walls of braided bamboo, and thatched roofs. These houses contain but one room and have little furniture, save a mat to sleep on. Up in the highlands, however, where they have some cold weather, the houses are frequently made of wood, one-story affairs constructed without nails, the pieces being dovetailed together. When I was in the highlands, we lived in houses like those the natives used. In the lowlands, however, the Europeans—and there are many such there, especially people from Holland—frequently have houses made of white marble. Everything is white inside and out, and so can be washed every day. These houses are not crowded with furniture, in fact, they contain only the strict necessities, as a rule. Teakwood is popular and so is willow for the furniture.

"The European houses in Java usually have wonderful grounds; orchids grow there plentifully and there are many flowering trees and beautiful hedges of poinsettias.

"Meals are usually taken out of doors and, unless one chooses to eat native food, consist largely of canned goods. Europeans there laugh about their 'tinned dinner parties.' Butter

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and milk and many other supplies are imported from Holland. Delicious salads and fruits, however, may be had fresh and in large quantities. Servants are innumerable, each one doing just his own work and nothing more, but it costs little to keep a whole retinue of them. One curious thing that I have noticed, in my living there, was that a competent servant, when he came to me from some other household, suddenly seemed to be absolutely ignorant. Finally I discovered that that was the custom, that, when a servant went to a new place, he wanted to learn the ways liked by his new mistress.

"The natives do not bother themselves much about cooking; they eat much raw food, fruit and such things, then they buy food from traveling restaurants, little booths on wheels which go about through the villages. A favorite hot dish is rice, cooked with

small pieces of meat or vegetables, and wrapped in banana leaves. They do not bother with knives and forks; their fingers are sufficient.

"As for their fashions in clothes, I like those so well that I am making my own evening gowns along those same lines; that means that I can buy pieces of beautiful silks or brocades and am not obliged to cut them. I do add shoulder straps and make a few slight changes, but I am not obliged to call in a dressmaker and it saves me a great deal of time and money. Then I add a scarf, just as they do, only, instead of the pineapple silk which they drape about them, I use bright colored tulle. I have always insisted that a beautiful fabric did not need trimming, and I like the simplicity of the Javanese costume. So, you see, I found something to learn from the people there aside from their interesting folk songs."

Ways of Using Parsnips

Parsnips, say those who like them, are really quite delicious vegetables, if one only knows how to prepare them properly. Also they are, as yet, among the humbler ones to be found where vegetables and farm produce are sold, and their prices have not soared so inordinately as have the prices of certain other food supplies. The following recipes for their preparation and cooking have been contributed to The Woman Citizen, by a New York State housekeeper.

Parsnip Stew—Fry 4 slices of fat salt pork until a nice crisp brown. Add 4 parsnips, scraped and cut in slices lengthwise, 4 sliced potatoes, and a little pepper. Let stand on back of stove 20 minutes, pour in sufficient hot water to cover and let cook 1 hour. Just before serving, add 2 cups of hot, sweet milk and a dozen oyster crackers, split in halves.

Baked Parsnips—Cut 4 or 5 parsnips in slices and put them in a casserole with 3 cups of brown gravy, left from fricasseed chicken or meat or stewed veal or lamb. Let bake until parsnips are tender and serve in dish in which they were cooked.

Parsnip Muffins—Mix together ½ cup of grated parsnips and ½ cup of grated potato, add 1 teaspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon fat, 2-3 cup of milk, and 2 cups of flour, sifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder. Beat thoroughly, stir in a beaten egg and bake in hot buttered muffin tins, in a moderate oven.

Parsnip Fritters—Cook parsnips and chop fine; to each cup of parsnip, add ½ cup of sweet milk, 3 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon baking powder and flour to make a stiff batter. Fry in hot fat, as you would doughnuts, dropping the fritters in large spoonfuls.

Fried Parsnips—Cook parsnips, but do not let them become too tender. Cut in slices, dip in beaten egg, then in

cracker crumbs, dust with salt, white pepper and a little confectioner's sugar, and fry.

Parsnip Muffins—Cook parsnips and mash with potato masher. To each cup of parsnip, add 1 cup of milk, ½ cup of sugar, 1 beaten egg, 2 table spoons of melted fat, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon cream of tartar and 2 large cups of flour. Sour milk may be used, instead of sweet, and the cream of tartar omitted. Mix very thoroughly and bake.

Velvet Applique on Satin for the New Fancy Work

The woman who likes to make pretty things for her home, and attractive containers for her belongings, may be interested in some of the new boxes—boudoir boxes, they might perhaps be called—which are being shown just now, in one of the big shops. These boxes are covered with satin, and upon this is applied a colorful design in velvet of harmonizing or contrasting shades. Morning-glories adorned one such box, others had sprays of fruit and flowers in black couched upon them. Some quite bold effects may be achieved in this work. A poster style pillow cover of gay crimson satin, seen recently, had a gorgeous design in the shape of a large circular medallion, one half of it a pale green satin sea, the other half a blue satin sky, with a velvet ship, white sails spread, sailing serenely on, conveyed by two huge white sea gulls, also of velvet, their broad wings outspread across sea and sky. The whole medallion was outlined in gold lace, as was the edge of the pillow. It sounds rather garish, one must admit, but the colors and shades were chosen and blended so carefully that, for one who likes brilliant splashes of color in her room, this poster pillow might easily be quite attractive.

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is innocent of empty boasting when it proclaims the fact that, to its knowledge, no other department store in the Rocky Mountain West approaches the size of its buildings, the quality and value of its stocks and the volume of its business.

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ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAW SOUGHT

Town Council of Cumberland, R. I., Wants Police Commission Abolished on Ground It Is Undoing Gains Former Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Andrew J. Currier, president of the Town Council of Cumberland, in behalf of all the members of that body, has addressed a petition to the General Assembly asking that the Cumberland police commission be abolished and the control of the liquor interests be returned to the council.

"The present Town Council," says Mr. Currier, "or any Town Council with any honesty and vigor, can handle easily the liquor situation. If the police powers which have been taken from the Town Council and given to the commission are put back into the council's hands, conditions will immediately improve and stay improved." The petition for the abolition of the police commission is the result of three years of effort on the part of leading citizens of the town to establish better conditions in Cumberland. A few years ago the General Assembly took away the police power from the town authorities and gave it to a police commission of three members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Shortly afterwards, leading citizens of the town filed complaints that liquor was being sold in violation of the law, and especially on Sunday. Two years ago, at a public hearing on the question of abolishing the commission, 300 Cumberland men and women marched to the State House with banners and flags, asking for its abolition. The political influences, however, have so far prevented the townspeople from having their desires carried out.

There is now before the Assembly a bill to repeal the commission, and the agitation seems likely to bring results. One year ago, the term of Thomas Quinn, one of the three members of the commission, expired. Governor Beekman refused to reappoint Mr. Quinn. Inasmuch as he did not appoint another, however, Mr. Quinn has continued to serve as a "hold over" in office, no successor being ready to take his place. On Jan. 31, this year, the term of Charles H. Collins, chairman of the police commission, expired. Governor Beekman has not yet made an appointment for that vacancy, and it is understood that he does not intend to do so.

Mr. Currier and the other members of the present Town Council were elected as a "reform" council, and have several times gone over the heads of the police board, and brought prosecutions independently. In his petition to the Assembly, Mr. Currier declares: "Under the control of the police commission Sunday liquor selling, gambling and immoral conditions have flourished more than ever before. The commission, in its five years of existence, has not begun a single prosecution. Its efforts have consisted of fake raids. It has failed to try to better conditions in the town. The Town Council, however, independently, has brought five prosecutions. The attorney for the police commission was the attorney for these defendants. The commission is now undoing the gains made by the council. It has recently granted a club license, which is the same as legalizing Sunday liquor selling, to a club whose prominent sponsor is a man against whom the council brought a prosecution.

"The Town Council could easily exercise the duties of the police commission. No reason exists for placing a state commission in control of Cumberland affairs. The citizens of Cumberland have no voice whatever in the selection of the commissioners and therefore cannot be held to blame for conditions in the town.

"The people of Cumberland are anxious to clean up the town and enforce its liquor laws, but they are prevented from doing so by the laws of Rhode Island. For that reason they ask that the police commission be abolished."

MISS OLGA MASARYK'S LETTER TO THE ALLIES

The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following letter written by Miss Masaryk, and addressed to the Allies, which speaks for itself:

"London, England.
"Dear Allies: This is a grateful message from the old-new ally—the Czech-Slovaks—for the clear formulation by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson of the principles of the allied war aims. War can only be won if those at the front and at home know what they are fighting for. Our nation knows this, and has proved it since the beginning of this world-war, and also through her whole history: she never lost her legal independence and she has stood firmly against the ideas which the Central Powers seek to enforce on the whole world. This militaristic and autocratic imperialism is clearly opposed by the allied principle of the self-determination of all peoples, which is the practical consequence of the fact that there is no big or small sub specie eternitatis.

"The motto of our gymnastic association, 'Sokol,' is: 'Jump over, break through, climb over, but never under!' This is our national spirit in this war. We have sacrificed everything for the cause of the Allies, in spite of cruel persecution of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Our troops had to be forced with bayonets into the trains during the mobilization in Austria; but they feared not to decorate the troops and the trains with Slav colors, to sing our patriotic hymn wherein we fight side by side with the Allies and

to write in chalk on the wagons enthusiastic greetings to the Allies—then they surrendered en masse to the Allies, joined their ranks and now finally they can join our autonomous army in France, which is a guarantee of the historic and natural independence of the Czech-Slovaks.

"Our colonies all over the world and our exiles are fighting for this self-evident practical application of the allied war principles, in the trenches, in the munition factories, financially and intellectually, in civil and political activities, and have been doing so since the beginning of the war.

"As throughout history, even on the battlefield, we stood for freedom of conscience in every sphere of human life, so we are now working and fighting wholeheartedly for the fundamental problems, the very hotbed of the germs of this war. As, during 12 centuries we have firmly resisted the Pan-German 'Dran nach Osten'—the present Berlin-Baghdad-Cairo to which the Habsburg Monarchy is a stepping stone—so are we now co-operating with the Allies with no trace of selfish chauvinism, sacrificing everything for the complete victory of democracy, which inevitably must bring to all humanity true liberty, equality, fraternity.

"We know that this powerful idea of the Allies cannot be overwhelmed by the brutal force and unlawful propaganda of the Central Powers, and that the Allies will carefully apply their principles to practice, and thus establish a just and lasting peace.

"The Czech-Slovaks are actively grateful to be one of the Allies and thus stand unflinchingly for the full and practical meaning of justice and democracy. In the words of our great reformer John Huss, 'Seek truth, listen for truth, learn truth, love truth, speak truth, hold truth, defend truth unto death.'

"Signed,
"OLGA GARRIGUE MASARYK."

SOCIALIST PARTY IS CRITICIZED

Its Latest Move Called an Attempt to Betray Labor, Democracy and the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Socialist Party in America is described, by A. M. Simons of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, as "the national executive committee of the Prussianized Bolsheviks of America."

"The resolution in which the party demands that the United States disorganize its armies to talk peace while Germany is enabled to regain her strength for a new offensive," says Mr. Simons, "marks a sudden change of front. For a year or more before the United States got into the war and every day since we have been told by these same people that the one thing needed was a detailed peace program to be announced by the Allies. Now the resolution says 'To agree upon the details of peace is impossible,' and the statement of details and conditions is futile."

"In other words, it makes no difference what kind of a peace we have if only it is a German peace. The sudden enthusiasm for the Russian Bolsheviks which has appeared in the Socialist Party only since it has become the ally of Germany, either consciously or unconsciously, is what might have been expected. It is only a continuation of the efforts that were begun at St. Louis to accomplish the impossible task of 'building a bridge between socialism and anarchy.' This is what Trotsky is trying to do in his new book that the Socialist Party is so enthusiastically circulating. In this book he gathers all the phrases of Marxism excepting those dealing with democracy.

"With democracy the Russian Bolsheviks, like their American imitators, will have nothing to do. Whether in Russia, Prussia or America, the anarchist and the junker always hate democracy.

"This resolution of the executive committee of the Socialist Party is a complete abandonment of socialism, an attempt to betray labor, democracy and their nation into the hands of anarchy and reaction."

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—In connection with the extension of the Trade Commissioner Service within the British Empire, the following arrangements and appointments have been made: Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, who has been Trade Commissioner in Canada, will, for the present, remain attached to Headquarters at the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence).

Mr. G. T. Milne, now Trade Commissioner in Australia, will shortly proceed to Montreal to act as senior Trade Commissioner in Canada.

Mr. W. G. Wickham will continue to serve as the senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa.

Mr. R. W. Dalton will continue to serve as Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough O. B. E., has been appointed as senior Trade Commissioner in India, and will shortly proceed to Calcutta.

Mr. S. W. B. McGregor will shortly proceed to Melbourne, to succeed Mr. Milne as senior Trade Commissioner in Australia.

Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode has been appointed to the Trade Commissioner Service, and will serve as Acting Trade Commissioner in South Africa during Mr. Wickham's absence on an official visit to the United Kingdom.

Mr. F. W. Field will shortly be appointed to the Trade Commissioner Service, and will be stationed at Toronto, where he is now Imperial Trade Correspondent.

DEPUTIES HELP ON INCOME TAX PAPERS

More Than 1000 Persons in an Evening Sometimes Visit Stations Established in Boston by Internal Revenue Collector

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, in a statement given out today urges every one to attend immediately to the filing of his returns, and not to postpone this important duty unless there is some important reason for so doing. Many persons are taking advantage of the evening stations which have been established in various parts of the city, and some evenings more than 1000 people visit these headquarters seeking assistance in the preparation of their returns. This service is entirely free. The federal advisers are on hand from 6 to 9 o'clock, and are well supplied with blanks, pens and ink. They are ready and willing to be of service, and are prepared to answer inquiries on all subjects dealing with the filing of income tax returns. All that the caller needs to know is just what he himself earned, and what profits were gleaned from trades outside his business. If he has a wife and minor children, he must know the total of their earnings also.

The internal revenue office has received an official correction of blank form 1031, on which all corporations, joint stock companies, and associations must file their federal returns of net income for 1917. The correction consists of the insertion of only one word, but it affects the sense of the explanation as to what depreciation may be claimed on merchandise in stock. The word "less" should be inserted before the words "deduction" and "by" in the second line of paragraph 2 so that it will read: "Depreciation of merchandise in stock is not an allowable deduction unless by reason of damage or obsolescence the merchandise is unsalable."

Among the inquiries received at the Victory Cottage on the Common was the following: "I am employed in Boston, but my home is in Malden. I pay carfare between Malden and Boston, and take my noon lunch in a Boston hotel, can these amounts be claimed as a business expense?" The answer given was that such items were personal expense, and could not be claimed as a business outlay.

"I own stock in a corporation which in 1917 assessed each of its stockholders \$50 on each share held. Can the amount paid by me be claimed as a deduction?" As assessments made by a corporation on its capital stock are regarded as further investments of capital, and do not constitute an allowable deduction in the return of the individual, this amount cannot be claimed as a deduction.

One writer has inquired what forms of income, if any, are subject to withholding of tax at the source when paid into a partnership, and he has been answered by the deputy that as the income received by a partnership is not subject to income tax in the hands of the partnership, no tax is to be withheld from income paid to a partnership, either domestic or foreign.

"Who is liable for payment of the tax assessed each of its stockholders on an estate or trust?" has been asked, and the answer given is that liability for payment of the income tax attaches to the person of the fiduciary up to, and including the date of his discharge.

TRADE COMPETITION AFTER THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., undersecretary for the Department of Overseas Trade, made a speech recently on the subject of trade competition after the war, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Cannon Street Hotel by the British Imperial Council of Commerce. The chair was taken by Lord Desborough, President of the council, and a number of distinguished business men were present.

After stating that his department

had been formed for the purpose of promoting and maintaining their overseas trade and to deal with the giving of commercial intelligence, Sir Arthur said that a good deal of criticism had reached him with regard to the consular service. He then read an article which had been recently published in a daily newspaper, severely criticizing certain features of the consular system. Various passages in the article were received with applause, and after he had finished Sir Arthur explained, amid much laughter, that the article had really appeared in a German newspaper, and it was the German consular service that was being criticized.

He then pointed out the need for them to put their own house in order, and added that it was part of the business of his department to deal with the revision of the consular service and with the development of that of the commercial attachés. He maintained that their attitude toward overseas trade after the war should be one of greater sympathy and real understanding and that the Government, instead of merely regulating, should give actual help wherever possible. It was, however, from within the business world itself that the largest contribution toward the success of the consular service must come.

He had been carefully watching the course which matters were taking in Germany, and thought it quite clear that the competition to be faced after the war would be keener than ever before. He was not quite sure that German organization in that respect would not overdo itself, but whether that were so or not, the competition would have to be met, and Germany would be by no means the only formidable competitor. He had been trying to analyze the course of business before the war by taking certain foreign countries and tracing their progress or retrogression, and, although he had come to the conclusion that there was no cause for alarm, he had found ample justification for urging reconsideration of their methods if they were not to be overtaken in the race.

One of the changes of method was the introduction of closer association on the part of those engaged in similar trades. Government assistance could be more effectively given to one man or an association of men engaged in a particular trade than to a number of individuals acting independently of each other, and often in opposition to one another. No one would be foolish enough to wish to destroy individual initiative and enterprise in business. He was not proposing any empirical solutions of the problems that were presenting themselves in the world of trade and commerce; but he was endeavoring, in consultation with the leading representatives of business and manufacturing interests—men whose names were known to all present—to enlist their good will and co-operation in the work of the department, and he was hopeful that the results would be practical and helpful to the commercial community.

LIQUOR-SHIPING BILL IS AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The lower house in the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday passed the Senate Anti-Liquor Shipping Bill, 74 to 9, after it had been amended by the wailement. One amendment permits the shipment of various liquors to ministers and church officers for sacramental purposes, and of liquors to druggists regularly licensed and actually in business. Another amendment exempts persons carrying liquor in their own personal baggage for their own personal use. Both amendments were opposed by dry members, who expressed the opinion that such provisions would destroy the effect of the bill. Dry leaders of the House said that the bill is unconstitutional and is not properly drawn and in conflict with decision of the Court of Appeals on some points.

GEORGIA VALUES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—John C. Hart, Georgia State Tax Commissioner, has placed his 1917 report in the hands of the printer. The report shows an increase of \$32,473,740 in taxable values, exclusive of railroad property.

PACIFICISTS PLAN PEACE MEETING

At Meeting With Radicals in New York, Representation of Allied Socialist Labor Interests Is Sought—Passport in Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The pacificists and radicals who met here recently are now waiting to see whether the United States Government will issue a passport to James H. Maurer, who was elected by the convention to represent the labor convention to be held in London, and also to go to other capitals in Europe.

It is supposed that Mr. Maurer was elected to attend the labor convention scheduled to be held in London Feb. 20, but his election came only three days before that date. The radicals insist that this is to be an inter-allied conference to formulate terms of the allied labor parties and thus prepare them to meet representatives of German labor and socialism in a peace conference. They insist upon this, despite the statement by members of the British Labor Mission now in this city that the conference will be for British labor only, and that British labor is loyal for a continuance of the war. Judge Jacob Panken read a message he said he had just received from Paris, stating that James Ramsay MacDonald, representing British labor, and De Brouckere, representing Belgian Socialists, had conferred recently with French Socialists regarding the "proposed Socialist conference at London for the preparation of the general principles of a democratic peace."

Mr. Maurer is president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and a member of the Legislature in that State. He believes that there will be no certain peace until the workers become masters of the world. Bolshevik sentiments such as this were freely expressed in the convention, and most of the delegates were not averse to being called the American Bolsheviks. Dr. Judith L. Magnes declared he was a true Bolshevik, and said President Wilson would soon issue a message which would be "nothing less than a call to all the belligerents to conclude an immediate peace," upon the Bolshevik terms of no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, and free development and self-determination for all people and nationalities. Dr. Magnes declared that peace would bring about the return to the statu quo ante bellum; and he added

that this would not be a "spiritual" status, for all men would meet "on another dimension." The status, it was inferred, would be purely physical.

The sessions were not all serene. The chief discussion arose over the proposal that no restrictions should be placed upon voluntary migration into the United States. This aroused Mr. Maurer, as a labor union man, and he insisted admission of far eastern labor would lower labor standards for the American workman. But Scott Nearing, defending the clause, was sustained.

Morris Hillquit called the conference at Brest-Litovsk a "new chapter in diplomacy," and said the Germans would not dare to invade defenseless Russia. Mr. Maurer, despite Dr. Magnes' declaration for the statu quo ante bellum, said the world would never return to the collision existing before the war.

Other speakers included Amos Pinchot, Lincoln Steffens, Louis P. Lochner, Dr. Patrick McCartan, a Sinn Féiner; Lajput Rai, an Indian Home Ruler, and A. I. Shiplacoff, a New York Socialist.

ONTARIO FARM SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A generous appropriation has been placed in the supplementary estimates now before the Ontario Legislature to enable the Department of Agriculture to make a survey of farms in representative districts of the Province, in order to determine to what extent farming is a paying industry. The survey will be carried on in a most businesslike way, and a careful accounting of receipts and disbursements will be made, so that a correct estimate of what the farmer is getting out of his investment and what return he gets for his labor may be arrived at. Profits, help employed, crops, stock and equipment will be noted, and it is hoped by this means to demonstrate to the farmer the wisdom of keeping only the best stock and of applying to his activities generally, only the most up-to-date business methods.

AMENDMENT TO SALES ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An amendment is suggested to the Sales and Inspection Act, by which, for the future, anyone purchasing a dozen eggs may demand that they shall weigh a pound and a half. It is claimed that the present method is unfair, namely, being sold at so much per dozen, irrespective of whether they are large or small eggs. The amendment will probably be introduced at the coming session of the House.

IRISH AGITATOR CASE POSTPONED

Demurrer Sustained to Allow Attorney for Defense to Continue His Work With New York District Board of Appeals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

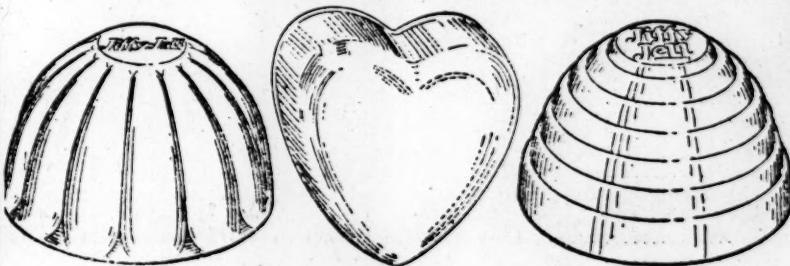
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The "General" Liam Mellows case, in the hands of John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, which has twice been placed on the calendar of the Federal District Court in this city, has been indefinitely postponed, because the attorney for the defense, Martin Conboy, is connected with the District Draft Board of Appeals. It was stated by Assistant District Attorney Knox that it was believed that Mr. Conboy's work with the Draft Board was of more importance than the Mellows case, and for that reason two demurrers had been sustained.

Mellows, who is said to have gained the title of "General" by leading 700 men at the Easter rebellion of 1916, at Dublin, was arrested at the same time as Dr. Thomas McCartan, "the first Ambassador to the United States of the Irish Republic."

Mellows' arrest and the resulting charge of planning a new plot in Ireland, brought the following comment from the Gaelic American under the caption of "Secret Service Lies Based on English Fakes":

"The impudent fake about the new 'Irish plot' to start another insurrection in Ireland on the second anniversary of Easter Week, 1916, which Chief Flynn of the secret service foisted on the public and presumably on the American Government, it turns out now, was borrowed from the English press. All the recent American attacks on Ireland and all the abuse of Sinn Féiners come from England. Although Mellows is now on \$7500 bail he is continuing his attacks on England at various meetings held by 'citizens' of his group. While commenting recently on the 'mysterious silence' of the Allies concerning Ireland, he said:

"I hope that this mysterious silence is not the opinion of the American people. England must release her robber hold on Ireland. She does recognize that she is free by her not conscripting the Irish."



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Pure Aluminum—Value 60c per set of six

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Fruit Flavors in Glass Vials



A Vial in Each Package

We want you to know the new-style quick gelatine desserts. The desserts with a wealth of true fruit flavor, made from the fruit itself.

These flavors are highly concentrated, so each dessert or salad tastes like a crushed-fruit dainty. All come sealed in bottles—one in each package. So they keep their strength and freshness.

Jiffy-Jell is made with rare-grade gelatine which costs twice as much as the common. It is made by a famous gelatine expert in the model food plant of America.

But its great distinction lies in these rich fruit flavors sealed in glass vials. They will give you an entirely new conception of gelatine desserts.



Quick, Fruity Desserts in a Hundred Styles

These fruity flavors were impossible in old-style jelly dainties. And flavor is everything.

Then we have Mint flavor, made from fresh mint leaves—a delightful garnish jelly. We have Lime flavor, made from lime fruit—a tart, zestful salad jelly.

Also a new flavor, LOGANBERRY, the Queen of them all. Insist on trying it.

A million housewives have already tried Jiffy-Jell, and know its convenience and deliciousness. We want you to try it—for it means a new delight. So we make you the offers below.

Get Jiffy-Jell from your grocer—two flavors. Then write us as shown below for the molds you want. They will last for years.

Our Offers

Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, then write us as shown on the left. Enclose 10 cents—just the cost of mailing—for three individual molds like pictures. Or enclose 20 cents for six of these molds, all one style or assorted. Six molds will serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell.

Or, we will send you a 50-cent pint mold, which serves a full package, for 10 cents—just the cost of mailing. These offers may be withdrawn at any time.

Including These Flavors in Glass Vials

Each Package Contains the Flavor in a Separate Vial

Strawberry	Pineapple	Lemon
Raspberry	Cherry	Lime
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Two Packages for 25c

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NEW SPRING FROCKS of Taffeta, Crepe Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Serge, Tricotine and Wool Jersey in the new shades.

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New Frocks of Serge, with Scroll Embroidery and Silk Braid, \$35.00

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I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell as pictured in your advertisement from

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I enclose

☐ 10c for the Pint Mold, or

☐ 10c for 3 Individual Molds, or

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Address

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture, for nothing else has true-fruit flavors in vials.

WAUKESHA PURE FOOD CO., Waukesha, Wis.
C. S. M. 293

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — MEAT SUPPLIES

HARVARD FAVORS VARSITY TEAMS

Crimson Athletic Committee Votes to Resume Formal Competition With Yale and Princeton Under Certain Restrictions

Followers of intercollegiate athletics are today much pleased over the decision of the Harvard athletic committee at its meeting in Cambridge Tuesday evening to resume formal intercollegiate athletic competition this spring, even though it be on a restricted plan. The meeting was presided over by Dean L. B. Briggs, and the following members were present: Dean Yeomans, Prof. Dunham Jackson '08, R. E. Gross '19 and A. P. Tribble '19, as well as Capt. F. W. Moore '03, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association.

The inability of R. E. Herrick '09 to be present resulted in a lack of finality in the arrangements for the rowing season.

The committee favored a series of baseball games to be played, if possible, during the coming season between Harvard, Yale and Princeton. No Class Day or Commencement Day athletic contests will be scheduled, however, and, if the present arrangements for games with teams from neighboring institutions are carried out, no athletics will be scheduled with any colleges other than Yale and Princeton.

The triangular series of baseball games, as planned, will cover a period of nine weeks, each college meeting its opponents three times. Thus, with a certain number of service games on its schedule, the university nine will have a busy season ahead.

The committee also decided in favor of scheduling crew races and track meets with Yale and Princeton, provided such contests can be satisfactorily arranged. In these sports as in baseball, however, the question of schedules with service teams will have to be reckoned with in arranging for intercollegiate matches. No action was taken in regard to football next fall.

It was also voted that professional coaching at Harvard should continue as far as the coaches now under contract are concerned, and in consequence baseball, crew and track will continue this spring under the same direction as heretofore.

It is probable that the war-time plan of not awarding varsity letters to the members of varsity teams and crews will be adhered to during the remainder of the war.

Continuing the custom of previous years, the track management is planning to hold this year on Soldiers Field a winter track carnival of two days' duration. At present the carnival is tentatively scheduled for March 7 and 8. Members of the university, class and dormitory teams, will be eligible to compete in the various events. Handicap races will be arranged for the carnival.

The events which are certain to be included in the program are the 40-yard dash, the 600-yard run, the 1-mile run, the 2-mile run, the 40-yard low hurdles, the 7-lap run, the 20-lap run, and 10-man relay races, with each man running two laps. A shotput event is also planned, and it is more than likely that some such contest as a tug-of-war with the radio school will be on the schedule, too.

NINE CHAMPIONS IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Entry blanks for the United States senior indoor track and field championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union, which take place at the Madison Square Garden Armory, in this city, March 16, have been distributed. Batches of the long blanks were sent to each association of the main body of the respective districts.

A perusal of the title holders conveys the fact that nine of them are serving the colors. This leaves only three champions. They are P. J. McDonald, the local policeman; Richard Remer, New York Athletic Club, and J. W. Ryan, of the Boston A. A.

CLARENCE HOBART WINS FROM PRESTON

BELLEAIR, Fla.—If Clarence Hobart, former doubles-tennis champion of the United States, maintains the good form which he showed here Tuesday, when he defeated Burton Preston he should reach the finals in the golf tournament.

His hardest match is scheduled for today, when he meets T. A. Ashley, Woodland, Mass., who is playing in fine form. In the first Six D. A. Loring Jr. defeated Dr. J. A. Turner, Brookline, by 2 and 1, and J. R. Hanley, Bay City, Mich., defeated J. B. Brennan, Brookline, by 3 and 2.

ATHLETIC NOTES

B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, has donated a baseball pass good at any American League park as a trophy to go to the winner of the three-cushion billiard tournament at Chicago.

W. C. Winter Jr., who left Yale and varsity football to go to France as an aviator, has won the war cross from France for bravery in combat. He is a son of W. C. Winter, who was a famous Yale player in 1890, 1891 and 1892.

The Boston Nationals have secured a fine catcher in J. P. Henry. When an undergraduate at Amherst College he was one of the best catchers in intercollegiate ranks, and he went right from the college diamond to the major leagues.

Capt. R. B. Mayer of the Yale varsity swimming team is not only the biggest point scorer for the Elis, but he is a very consistent performer. In the four meets he has completed in this winter he has won 48 points, 12 in each meet.

If varsity hockey is renewed at Harvard University next winter the coach will have some excellent material coming up from this year's freshman team. Only a continued discontinuation of the game can keep more than one of these players from winning his varsity letter as a sophomore.

It will seem strange to see J. J. Evers playing in the American League circuit this year. Ever since he broke into major-league baseball he has been in the National League and this year will be the first time he has appeared in Detroit, Cleveland and Washington in major-league competition.

Ross Young, the recruit outfielder of the New York Nationals, has sent his signed contract to the club. Manager McGraw expects this player to develop into a major-league star within the next year or two as he has played remarkable baseball in the minors. Last year he batted for .356 in the International League, finishing second to Lajoie.

COLUMBIA WINS AQUATIC MEET

Blue and White Watermen Defeat the College of the City of New York Easily

SWIMMING STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	4	0	1.000
Princeton	3	0	1.000
Columbia	2	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
City College	0	7	.000

WATER-POLO STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	2	0	1.000
Yale	2	1	.667
Princeton	2	1	.667
City College	0	7	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University easily defeated the College of the City of New York in their dual swimming and water-polo meet in the Columbia tank Tuesday evening by a score of 39 to 13 in the swimming events and 20 to 0 in the water polo.

Owing to the fact that there were only two contestants in the fancy diving event, the score is one point less than the usual total, no point being awarded for third place.

Bob Howard was the individual star for Columbia, winning both the 50-yard swim and the fancy dive. His fast swimming as anchor man on the Morningside Heights team enabled Columbia to nose out City College by the small margin of three yards.

City College's only first place of the six events held was captured by Lehman, its 220-yard man, who gained a big lead early and managed to hold off the determined challenges of his rivals in the final turn of the tank.

The summary: 50 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—26½ s. 100 Yards—Won by Rogers, Columbia; tied for second, Time—54 s. 200 Yards—Won by Lehman, City College; tied for second, Time—1m. 53½ s. 400 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—2m. 54 s. 800 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—5m. 53½ s. 1500 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—10m. 53½ s. 220 Yards—Won by Lehman, City College; tied for second, Time—1m. 53½ s. 440 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—2m. 54 s. 880 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—5m. 53½ s. 1500 Yards—Won by Howard, Columbia; tied for second, Time—10m. 53½ s.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The many fresh boards and commissions which the war is bringing into being in Canada and which, of course, have their headquarters in Ottawa has made it imperative that additional accommodation shall be provided. Consequently the Government is erecting at the corner of two of the capital's principal streets a steel and concrete modern office block, nine stories high. Work will be rushed on the building which it is expected to have completed in the spring of 1919. It is to accommodate 3000 people.

DE ORO DEFEATS CHAMPION CHICAGO, Ill.—Alfredo De Oro of Cuba, who lost the world's three-cushion billiard championship to Augustus Kieckhefer of Chicago two weeks ago, defeated Kieckhefer Tuesday night in the war fund tournament, 50 to 32. De Oro played his best game of the tournament, running out in 54 innings, while his safety play left Kieckhefer little chance to score.

ANNAPOLIS CREW OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Many Midshipmen Are Interested in Rowing and Richard Glendon May Be Reengaged as the Professional Coach

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Unusual interest is being taken by Annapolis Academy undergraduates this winter in rowing and it is considered possible that Richard Glendon may be reengaged as professional coach to the midshipmen, and one or two races arranged with crews from other colleges.

Despite the fact that the academy lost several of the 1917 first crew by graduation, there are indications that a strong varsity eight will be seen on the Severn just as soon as conditions permit. In the plebe class there are several candidates, some of whom have had rowing experience. There is a large class of oarsmen now at work on the machines in the gymnasium.

It has always been the ambition of the Navy to enter the American Henley at Philadelphia, but as this event will not be held, it is not unlikely that Annapolis may enter the Childs Cup race on Carnegie Lake at Princeton.

It is believed that this race may attract almost as much interest this spring as the intercollegiate regatta. Poughkeepsie, Chairman C. H. Mapes of the board of stewards stated recently that it was yet too early to predict just how many crews would enter competition, but he expressed the opinion that intercollegiate rowing would receive a great impetus if the colleges would consent to send their informal crews to Princeton.

Columbia, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania have already decided to enter the Childs Cup event, and reports from New Haven and Cambridge indicate that it is not at all improbable that Yale and Harvard may enter eight.

The Navy is sure to have a dual race with Pennsylvania, and although Cornell has never sent a crew to Annapolis negotiations are under way for a dual engagement between the midshipmen and the Ithaca team.

As the possibility of a good entry for the Childs Cup race at Princeton, a dual race between the Navy and Cornell and the Navy and Pennsylvania on the Severn, Yale and Penn at Philadelphia and races at Cambridge and New Haven, the intercollegiate rowing outlook is far from unfavorable.

INVITATIONS OUT FOR PENN RELAYS

Leading High Schools of the United States Have Been Divided Into Eight Classes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Invitations have been sent out by the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association to the various high schools of the United States to compete in the annual relay carnival at Franklin Field, April 26 and 27, for the class championship titles. It is expected that there will be a large number of contestants.

Classifications were made last week and it is announced that the leading schools are divided into eight classes. The management has also announced that any school which has not been classified and desires to compete will receive an invitation if it will write for one.

Last year there were about 150 teams from high schools in the competition and it looks as if this year's number would be well up to the record mark. The preparatory schools promise to make a new record this season, as they are entering in greater numbers than ever before. Already all the schools of the Interacademical A. A. of Philadelphia have entered their championship event. Mercersburg Academy has sent in its entry for the Preparatory School championship, and Coach Curran hopes this season to turn the tables on Phillips Exeter Academy and carry off this event. The classification for the leading high schools follows:

Class 1—Newark Central, Philadelphia Northeast, Boston H. S. of Commerce, Boston English, Chicago Hyde Park, Wendell Phillips, Cleveland Central, Birmingham (Ala.) Central.

Class 2—Brooklyn Manual, Morris, Stuyvesant, De Witt Clinton, New York H. S. of Commerce, Worcester Classical, Providence English, Rindge Manual of Cambridge, Loganport (Ind.), Crane Technical of Chicago.

Class 3—Washington Central, Hutchinson Central, Lafayette, Masten Park, Waite Scott, West Philadelphia, Philadelphia Central, Germantown, Englewood, East Orange, McKinley.

Class 4—Lynn English, Chelsea, Newton, Everett, Somerville, Arlington, Springfield, Holyoke, Brookline, Dedham, Marlon, Columbus North.

Class 5—Harrisburg Technical, Harrisburg, Reading, Steelton, Johnstown, Williamsport, Greengarden, Pittsburgh Central, Allegheny, Pittsburgh Fifth Avenue, Peabody, Pittsburgh South.

Class 6—Atlantic City, Trenton, Dickinson, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Commercial, Curtis, Bloomfield, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore City College, Washington West, Hartford.

Class 7—Jamaica, Newton, Flushing, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, Eastchester, District, Bushwick, Bryant, Townsend-Harris, Basking Ridge, Battin.

Class 8—Marshall, Far Rockaway, Plainfield, Montclair, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Roselle, Orange, West Orange, Hoboken, New Brunswick, White Plains.

NEW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR Lieut. Wilfred Olson was appointed athletic director of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, Tuesday, to take the place filled by Lieut. J. K. Park Jr. Olson is a junior lieutenant and saw service on many of the warships, where he had charge of athletics.

RICE CONTINUES CLASS B WINNER

Defeats David Weiner in United States Amateur Billiard Play and Makes High Average

CLASS B BILLIARDS				
	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Ave.
Julian Rice	2	0	30	620-30
C. E. White	1	0	30	614-31
G. T. Moon Jr.	1	0	28	432-42
C. P. Mathews	0	2	30	42-48
David Weiner	0	2	27	5-9-20

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. E. White meets Julian Rice this afternoon, and C. P. Mathews meets David Weiner this evening in the United States Class B amateur 18.2 ballkline billiard tournament, and chief interest will center in the first-named as first place in the championship standing rests on the outcome, neither of these two players having been defeated as yet.

Two games were played Tuesday. G. T. Moon Jr., president of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, defeating Mathews at 200 to 146, and Julian Rice defeating David Weiner, who played one of the best matches of his career as a Class B contender, by a score of 200 to 154.

The Rice-Weiner match was the feature of the tournament thus far. The former Columbia University student, a finished ballkline player, did not come up to reputation in the first game of the championship, but he retrieved himself against Weiner. For a short time in the early stages of the match Weiner had the commanding position due largely to a run of 27, which he completed early in the game. Rice, however, was counting steadily, and when a short time later he made runs of 23, 18 and 10 in succession he forged ahead.

Rice held the ivory under fine control during his best runs and they failed of greater length because Rice was a bit unsteady and played somewhat rapidly. The average which he made was 6.20-30, an inning better than the previous high average made by C. E. White, the titleholder. Weiner's average was 5.9-27. The match by innings:

Julian Rice	0 3 3 10 4 1 0 23 18 10 1 4
David Weiner	2 11 4 6 0 23 0 15 1 1 2 0 4 2 16 19
Total—200.	Average—6.20-30. High runs—23, 18, and 10.

David Weiner—2 9 0 10 27 0 6 0 3 0 1 10 10 2 1 0 15 0 2 3 4 2 0 9 20 18 0. Total—154. Average—5.9-29. High runs—27, 20, and 18.

Moon and Mathews had a struggle. Moon, one of the closest players in the Class B division, could not get the ivory running smoothly except on one or two occasions. His best work was done in a run of 24 which he counted in the fourteenth inning. The match by innings:

G. T. Moon Jr.	13 0 0 1 3 2 0 3 3 12
C. P. Mathews	9 2 5 2 1 0 5 2 8 0 11 5 2 0 3 6 4 0 7 1
Total—200.	Average—4.32-42. High runs—26, 24 and 15.

C. P. Mathews—5 5 0 1 0 1 2 6 12 16 1 2 0 0 3 4 3 1 0 25 0 1 1 0 3 5 2 1 4 5 0 4 0 6 13 0 3 1 0. Total—146. Average—3.20-42.

TRACK VETERANS FEW AT MISSOURI

Coach H. F. Schulte Hard Pressed to Develop a Team Able to Retain Missouri Valley Conference Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri, which has led the Missouri Valley Conference in track athletics for several years past, is facing a losing season unless Coach H. F. Schulte finds more and better candidates than he has succeeded in getting out for the 1918 track team to date. Fourteen of last year's championship squad, including most of the best track athletes in college, have joined the United States army or navy, or gone into some other form of national service.

With only four regulars back, Coach Schulte issued a call last fall for men to try for the team. Where in past years he has had about 100 men out for track, this year the entire squad does not number more than 50. Practically all of these are underclass men with only high school experience. What the Missouri team, selected from the candidates, will do toward retaining the championship in the conference depends on how much the call to national service has depleted the ranks of the other conference teams.

The biggest loss to the team was caused by the departure of Capt. R. L. Simpson of the 1917 team, the biggest champion hurdler and biggest point winner for Missouri, who was graduated last June and who now is lieutenant in the army. The other men who have left the school and most of whom would have been eligible for track this year, are: Grant Wyatt Jr. '17, 440-yard, now lieutenant in the army; J. G. Daggy '17, 440-yard and low hurdles, now lieutenant in the army; E. J. Rennick '18, running high jump, now in the officers' training corps; R. L. Warren '17, shut put and discus, now in the officers' training corps; R. C. Bond '18, 440-yard, now lieutenant in the army; C. O. Duncan '19, mile, now in the officers' training corps; Fred Cableman Jr. '17, mile, sergeant in the army; W. N. Rider '18, 440 and 880-yard, now in the aviation service; G. W. Teas '17, high hurdles, now in the army; F. D. Seible '19, low hurdles, now an instructor; C. O. Corwin '18, 880-yard, now in the army; J. E. Minton '18, 880-yard, now in the officers' training corps; J. H. Flint '18, 2-mile, now in the aviation service; W. McD. Symon '18, 2-mile, now a lieutenant in the army.

Only four men from last year's team, who can be depended upon to win points in the meets Missouri will schedule, are back this year. One of these is J. V. Scholz '19, sprinter. The others are R. F. Pittam '18, high jump; W. F. Sylvestor '19, pole vault, and T. M. Berry '18, shot put. Most of the other men on whom Coach Schulte must depend are green men now in their sophomore year. Nearly all of them have had some high school experience, but lack the training that is essential to the winning of a conference meet in former years. Nine of these men afford the most promising material: H. A. Mattingly '20, middle distance; Clifford Blackburn '20, mile; C. M. Barkley '19, 440-yard; E. F. Edwards '20, 440-yard; P. J. Kramer '20, low hurdles; L. H. Albus '20, low hurdles; L. H. Banks '19, mile; S. P. Locke '20, pole vault; J. F. Osborne '20, high jump.

Because of the lack of veteran track men, practice at Missouri began much earlier than in former years. Coach Schulte issued his call for men before the football season ended last fall and a few candidates have been working out regularly since that time.

PRINCETON NOW IN THIRD PLACE

Easily Defeats Columbia Five in the Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship Series

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	5	0	1.000
Cornell	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	2	.600
Yale	2	3	.400
Harvard	1	4	.200
Dartmouth	0	6	.000

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity basketball team is today occupying third place in the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Basketball League following its 31-to-18 victory over the Columbia University five here Tuesday evening.

The game had progressed only a few minutes before the Tigers had assumed a lead and from then on it was simply a question of what the final score would be.

Latour and Farer did a large share of the work for Columbia, the former's foul shooting being the only factor that kept his team at all in the running. He was able to cage 10 out of 11 attempts from the foul line.

Farer was so active that along toward the middle of the second half he had incurred his fourth personal foul, which, according to the book, should have put him out of the game. He started to go, but hesitated when he found that his team had used all the substitutes allowed it. For a while it looked as if the Morningside Heights team would have to continue with four players, but Flinn, the Tiger leader, asked that Farer be allowed to continue. The summary:

PRINCETON		COLUMBIA	
Horne, Taylor, Lf.	11	Latour	10
Trimble, Rf.	11	Weinstein, Kindl	10
Flinn, C.	11	Alexander, Asst	10
Gray, Lg.	11	Horscasitas, Newman	10
Taylor, Barrett, Rg.	11	Farer	10
Score—Princeton University 31, Columbia University 18. Goals from field—Trimble 3, Horne 3, Taylor 3, Flinn 2, Gray 2 for Princeton; Horscasitas 2, Latour, Newman for Princeton. Goals from foul—Trimble 5 for Princeton; Latour 10 for Columbia. Referee—J. H. Deering. Umpire—C. A. Reed. Time—20-minute halves.			

MANAGER E. G. BARROW ARRIVES IN BOSTON

President H. H. Frazee and Manager E. G. Barrow of the Boston American League Baseball Club arrived in Boston this morning from New York.

Manager Barrow stated that nothing definite had been decided regarding what players Manager Mack of the Athletics would set from the Red Sox in exchange for First Baseman McInnis. The new Boston manager also said that nothing would be done until the players had gone to Hot Springs for their spring training as he wants to see the squad in action before deciding what players he will be willing to let Manager Mack select from. He also said that if the men offered were not satisfactory, there would have to be a new deal arranged.

BOSTON WANDERERS WIN AGAIN

The Boston Wanderers Hockey Club kept up its winning record Tuesday evening by defeating the Charlestown Navy Yard second team at the Boston Arena, 2 to 1.

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F. A. FRENCH TO RUN AT PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—F. A. French, stationed at the Portland Naval Reserve headquarters, who won the 60-yard dash at the Army-Navy indoor meet at Boston, Saturday night, equaling the record of 6.2-5s. for that event, will compete for the First Naval District in the Meadowbrook games, Philadelphia, according to an announcement made here on the return of the athlete.

He will run the 60-yard dash, the 75-yard hurdle event, the 300-yard run, and will probably run in the lead-off position for the Charlestown Navy Yard relay team. He will probably put in a few afternoons at Bowdoin College under Coach John Magee before taking part in the Meadowbrook games. March 9.

MAN AND WOMAN POWER IN CANADA

No Conscription for Farm Labor but a General Registration Is to Be Resorted to

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A statement has been given out in reference to the man and woman-power of the Dominion, from which it appears that the Government will not conscript men for farm labor under the Military Service Act, but will take immediate steps to secure a registration and inventory of the man-power of the Dominion. A classification of the industries of Canada will also be secured by the new War Trade Board.

There will be no importation of coolie labor at present, to which exception is taken by the labor men, but the matter may be given further consideration at a later date. No decision has been reached in regard to the conscription of alien labor. The statement which is the result of the recent conference with labor men from all parts of Canada is as follows:

"The most important question considered at the conference held between the War Committee of the Cabinet and representatives of organized labor was how to organize the man-power of Canada, so as to enable Canada to make her minimum contribution toward the successful prosecution of the war in men, foodstuffs, munitions and ships. Numerous representation has been made to the Government:

"1. That men called out under the Military Service Act, but physically unfit, should be conscripted for farm labor.

"2. That alien labor should be conscripted.

"3. That coolie labor should be imported for agriculture and other essential industries.

"4. That the essential industries should be closed.

"5. That there should be compulsory national registration of the man-power and the woman-power of the country.

"It is the intention of the Government to conduct a thoroughly organized propaganda to secure, by voluntary enlistment, the necessary men and women to assist in the campaign for greater food production, as well as to secure the labor required for other essential industries. In the organization and conduct of this campaign the Government will not only invite the cooperation of labor, but will, on all committees appointed, give labor fair representation."

BASEBALL MEN ARE OUT FOR YALE TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fifty candidates reported Tuesday afternoon for training for the Yale varsity baseball team. The men were put to work in the gymnasium and later given a run outdoors. Candidates for the batteries will begin work this week in the baseball cage.

About 60 candidates reported for the freshman team. The number reporting for the varsity was surprisingly large under the circumstances.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES IN 1918

Canadian Food Controller as Result of Statement From Britain Urges Still Greater Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canada Food Board has just received from the British Ministry of Food a memorandum showing the estimated supplies of beef and mutton available for the civilian population of Great Britain during 1918. It reveals an estimated deficiency in supplies of beef and mutton amounting to nearly 30 per cent, as compared with 1916-17, and approximately 45 per cent as compared with 1913-14. The consumption of these meats during the last year of peace was 150,000 tons per month. During 1916-17 this amount had fallen to 120,000 tons per month. The total available supplies at present in sight for the current year are not more than 88,000 tons per month. Owing to the shortage of feed, the number of cattle in the country has been appreciably reduced, consequently the amount of home produced beef, during the first few months of 1918, will be heavily diminished. The number of sheep shows a marked reduction, while the number of pigs is still more heavily diminished.

The memorandum explains the serious drop in imports of these meats into Great Britain, and emphasizes the necessity of depending almost entirely upon the North American continent for supplies because of the shortage of refrigerator tonnage, and the fact that the ships can do much more service on the North American route than on the much longer voyages to Australia.

It has been necessary to divert much British refrigerator tonnage to carrying supplies of frozen meat to France and Italy. At the present moment Italy is pressing for additional supplies.

The memorandum emphasizes the importance of avoiding encroaching upon the comparatively small stocks of meat held in reserve for the British and allied armies.

In giving out this information, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, remarked that the latest British rationing order allows only one pound of meat per week to each civilian. "We have reached the position," he said, "when the meat supplies of the armies are endangered. The utmost economy in the use of meat is an imperative duty upon every man, woman and child in the Dominion."

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

VII—The Transition of Printing From an Art to a Trade—The Elzevirs

This is the seventh of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 25, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6 and Feb. 13.

We have seen Germany, Italy, France and Belgium each attain for a period supremacy in the art of printing and then pass the crown on to another nation with apparently hardly an effort to retain it. We have now reached a point, namely, the end of the sixteenth century, when, for definite reasons, printing had lost much of its art and had become a trade. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, for by this time the list of disasters which had overtaken, without exception, all those printers who had striven for glory, was an ominous one. Sweynheym and Pannartz ruined themselves by their experiments in Greek; the Aldine Press was saved from bankruptcy only by the intervention of Paul IV; Henry Etienne was bankrupted by his "Thesaurus"; and Plantin of Antwerp was almost brought to ruin by his Polyglot Bible, and only retrieved his fortunes by issuing meager publications.

On the other hand, the demand for low-priced books was considerable. Cheaper paper made in Switzerland had come into the market, and this inferior, unbleached variety replaced the Italian and French manufactures which had contributed no small part to the beauty of the pages printed upon them. Ink makers had learned how to produce cheaper and poorer ink, and the types themselves from constant use had become worn down to an extent which made real excellence impossible. We must remember that at this time stereotyping and electrotyping were unknown—that all printing was done directly from the types, resulting in worn and broken letters. (This was what in the early days made a first edition more valuable than a later one.)

For over a century the world was deluged with a mass of wretched examples of bookmaking, and for this reason the work of the Elzevirs in Holland stands out in far greater relief than if it were to be compared with that of the great Italian and French master printers. This family first became known as bookbinders in 1540, their earliest printing press being set up by Isaac in 1617. For the next 20 years the production from their press attracted world-wide admiration; the summit of their excellence being obtained by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir in the editions of Terence, Caesar, and Pliny in 1635.

The originality of the Elzevirs consisted principally in the cut of their types and of the small size of many of their volumes. Naturally these innovations met with certain criticism. The scholar De Put, writing to Heinicus in 1629, says: "The Elzevirs certainly are great typographers. I can but think, however, that their reputation will suffer in connection with these trifling little volumes with such slender type." In time, however, the new typographical format established itself firmly. The Elzevir model was copied by the best publisher-printers in France and Italy, and the folios and quartos of the preceding ages were entirely out of favor. The poet Ménége expressed the general approval in recording his own delight when his own work was produced by the Elzevirs: "Ye gods and goddesses what do I behold! My verse presented in the type of the Elzevirs: Oh type graceful and exquisite! Oh volume charming and artistic!"

The work of the Elzevirs as printers covered the long period from 1617 to 1680, closing with the passing of Daniel in that year. None of the family laid claim to scholarship, but the last representative of the name was a man of culture and attainments. Each one, however, recognized the important relation which scholarship bore to his work, and surrounded himself with editorial advisers of high rank.

Freed from the limitations of undeveloped machinery and imperfect resources, the Elzevirs succeeded in perfecting the commercial side of book manufacturing, even though in accomplishing this they transformed printing from an art into a trade. By making the publishing of books more practical they contributed much in enlarging the field of their distribution, and earned an honorable position as bookmakers.

The Elzevirs show a decided advance in business organization over any of their predecessors. Freed from oppressive censorship, they were able to work without interruption, and to issue many volumes, which they disposed of through connections established in the principal book centers of Italy, France, Germany, and Scandinavia, as well as throughout the Netherlands themselves. There is no record of any publication of theirs proving so burdensome a failure as some of those we have already considered; nor on the other hand can it be said that they accomplished as much for the art to which they devoted themselves as did the master printers in whose steps they followed.

BRIEF SURVEY OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland (Jan. 18)—Except for wrangles over the margarine and butter supplies, and over the erection of aeroplane factories, Ireland has been pleasantly quiet for about the last five or six weeks. Where one could count the wearers of the Sinn Féin colors by the hundred, now it is rare to see anyone wearing them. Out in the country at one time it was considered great fun to bait the Royal Irish Constabulary by hanging Sinn



Daniel Elzevir

The most famous member of a famous family of printers

Fein colors in the most inaccessible places, such as the tops of trees, telegraph wires and high buildings, and watch the efforts of the gallant constables to secure them. It is thought by some that since the R. I. C. retired from the game and took no notice, the amusement has ceased to attract and has stopped entirely. In the same way it is thought, since the rebellious youth of Dublin have failed to get prosecuted in the police courts for illegal drilling, this seems to have stopped to a great extent; it would seem to be no good wasting a valuable Saturday or Sunday doing some rather useless drill unless you run at least a chance of posing as a martyr in the police court. Sinn Féin would seem to be following the course of many a previous agitation in Ireland, and no longer being useful to the power that seems to rule Ireland—is being allowed to peter out. It was stated recently that Sinn Féin courts of justice were being established throughout the country; this is not a new departure as these have been established in certain places for some time past, but it is noteworthy that an important case is seldom intrusted to these courts which, of course, have no power to enforce their ruling, and can only banish from the ranks of Sinn Féin those who refuse to obey. The export of butter having been prohibited from Ireland, a wall has gone up from a section of the press who apparently want to keep all the Irish butter in the country and import as much margarine as they require from England as well. The retail butter merchants say they cannot afford to buy butter from the farmers at 2s. 7d. a pound when they have to sell at 2s. 5d. Having jumped at the chance of getting aeroplane factories built in Ireland, all work on them is at once stopped by a strike of bricklayers and other workmen. A visitor to Ireland lately described her as the most neutral country in the world at the present time. Hardly a compliment!

INTEREST IN WATER POWER IN ICELAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Interest in the water power of Iceland is increasing. So far, capital has devoted its attention chiefly to the Norwegian water power, which is cheaper and more easily regulated than in most countries. The natural conditions are not so favorable in Iceland. The hydrotechnical inventions are, however, always progressing, and a Norwegian expert has recently visited the watershed of the Iceland glacier, the "Vatnajökull." The glacier is supposed to cover about 8000 square kilometers, being, therefore, much larger than the most important Norwegian glacier. When the water courses are regulated it is expected that about 1,000,000 turbine horsepower will be obtained. It is reported that the Iceland Company "Títan" is undertaking the development, which is understood to be financed from Norway and England.

Rapid development of water power has very often been urged in Norway in the interests of home and other industries. The legislation passed has been framed very much with these interests in view. The men who have developed most of the water power, however, point out that the industries in question can only absorb a very limited amount of power, and that one of the problems is to find industries suitable for the country which are capable of utilizing much power. One reason why the nitrogen industry was so welcome in Norway was because it can absorb practically unlimited power and the number of men required to work it is very small. The same reasons operate to an even larger extent in Iceland, and it is reported that the new company is likely to devote its attention to the production of nitrate.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Camp Lewis, Washington, has now about 13,000 volumes on its shelves, all of which have been given. The \$1000 which is its present share of the fund raised for the American Library Association camp libraries is to be used for technical books. Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, has supervised the establishment of the library, from the construction of the building to the organization of its service, and expert indexes from Seattle and Tacoma have given their aid. The 200 chairs in the reading room are always occupied, day and evening. A somewhat over-donation of light fiction would make supplementary gifts of other literature doubly welcome. Edward E. Ruby, of Whitman College, is librarian.

At a conference recently held in Chicago, Miss Edith Guerrier, of the United States Food Administration, spoke of the following as things which almost any public library could do: (1) Devote a special permanent place to exhibits on food conservation. If people always find the food exhibit in the same place, they will form the habit of looking for it. The exhibits, preferably prepared by organizations outside the library, should be changed at least once a month. The motto over this section should be the accepted one: "Food Will Win the War. Don't Waste It." (2) Display posters illustrating the need of production and conservation. In addition to those which can be obtained from the Food Administration under the Department of Agriculture, the school children of certain grades have in many places prepared posters under the direction of the teachers of art. (3) If there are citizens of the town or near-by districts who are authorities on any branch of food production or conservation, and who have written or could write papers, it would be wise to have typewritten copies of these articles in the library for circulation. Locally written articles may have more influence than the regular printed articles. (4) Display a map of each county of the State, showing the products of the county. These might also be prepared by the school children as part of their geography work. (5) Have an exhibit of the actual products of the county. (6) Have an exhibit of pictures showing the need and methods of conservation. Many libraries have received from Washington sets of prints from photographs for this purpose. Other pictures can be obtained from railroads, especially the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and from large food manufacturing firms. (7) Have an exhibit of recipes in connection with the cooked food. The recipes should be printed or typewritten and posted beneath the cooked article. The domestic science classes of the public schools will usually be able to provide these exhibits. (8) Make a card catalogue of recipes actually tried in the community. Persons finding these recipes satisfactory might be asked to sign their names as guarantors. It will be found a good plan to file cards on which are pasted recipes clipped from the various war-bread bulletins, such as "50 Economical and Tested Recipes" published by the Teacher's College of Columbia University. (9) Keep a list of all organizations and officers and, in small towns, of individuals doing food work for the war. Such a directory of workers is essential to the equipment of every library.

(10) Collect and keep in some readily available form simple bibliographies of pamphlets and miscellaneous printed material on these subjects, taking the lists sent out by Miss C. R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture as a guide. (11) Hold lectures. If other organizations in the city or town are holding lectures, the library should be open to them as a place of meeting. If the library does the work directly, lecturers can be obtained by addressing the Lecture Bureau of the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., or the particular state or organizations of the National Council of Defense. (12) Cooperate. All such agencies as the local or county Council of Defense, the county or state Food Administrator, the women's clubs, the county and local superintendents of education should be asked to help the library and to come to the library for help. (13) Instruct the children. The story hour for children is a good time to tell production and conservation stories.

Among the traveling exhibits prepared by the New Jersey State Museum to lend to libraries, schools, and community centers is a Red Cross exhibit of all the articles made by the Red Cross, with full directions for making them, and diagrams showing how they are used. The exhibit is mounted on pieces of burlap suspended from rods, and occupies about 40 feet of wall space. A small exhibit of military insignia and chevrons is similarly arranged, and takes about 40 feet wall space. The mushroom exhibit includes 30 small water-color sketches of common and edible mushrooms with popular descriptive labels, on uniform mounts. A forestry exhibit in preparation will consist of 25 charts, each illustrating a New Jersey tree, and showing samples of the wood, photographs of the typical tree forms, and diagrams of leaf, flower, and fruit. The museum has also 100 original water-color sketches of spring and fall wild flowers, autumn leaves and berries, made by Miss Caroline Fox, which it will be glad to lend to libraries. Frames have been constructed with a suitable box for shipping 12 of the sketches at a time.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library has a six-months-old war service department which gives very satisfactory returns. All the books obtainable on the war and on subjects brought into prominence by the war are gathered here in attractive and available arrangement. Bulletin boards, upon which are posted constantly changing displays, maps of near-by army cantonments, and war-front maps with colored pins, are some of the features of the department, and a case contains all the official military manuals. The walls of the room are lined with recruiting posters, allied flags, cartoons, photographs and prints.

Seventeenth Century painting is illustrated by the February series of pictures in the art room of the Springfield Public Library. Rembrandt, Van Dyck, and lesser great ones represent Dutch and Flemish painting at its height. Velasquez and Murillo represent Spain, and Claude Lorrain and Poussin exemplify French art in the reign of Louis XIV. The art room has also opened its doors to pictures illustrating the war, sorted and grouped under various headings, chiefly of locality, another evidence that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

In the hall of sculpture a series of prints and photographs of Gothic images from the cathedrals of Amiens, Chartres, Notre Dame and Rheims illustrate figure sculpture in Gothic art.

SHIPBUILDERS CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Desiring to impress upon the male population of Tennessee the great necessity for supporting the Government's shipbuilding program, Gov. Thomas Rye has issued a proclamation calling upon skilled mechanics to enroll for shipyard service.

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WOMAN TO GUARD TROOPS' INTERESTS

Lieut. Roberta MacAdams Acts as Soldier's Representative in the Alberta Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
EDMONTON, Alta.—Lieut. Roberta MacAdams, soldiers' representative in the Legislature of the Province of Alberta, possesses an attribute seldom found in a newly elected representative. She has no aggressive policy, no plan marked out whereby she is going to revolutionize the political system, and set the world generally at rights. "I am just the soldiers' representative," she said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, "and I am here to safeguard the soldiers' interests in such matters coming before the Legislature as particularly concern them."

Lieutenant MacAdams says that as the soldiers' representative her constituency has no geographical limitations. She represents all soldiers who have gone overseas from Alberta, and in all cases they must be her first consideration. When matters come up for consideration which pertain to the soldiers she will use her sympathetic influence in their behalf. On other matters which come before the House, she will formulate her policy as the questions are debated.

Lieutenant MacAdams presented a striking figure as she appeared on the floor of the House, in her trim blue uniform. She has just returned from England, after an absence of almost two years. In January, 1916, she signed up with the Canadian Army Service Corps, and since that time has served in the Orpington Hospital. In September, 1917, she was elected soldiers' representative to the Alberta Legislature, winning second place, with a vote of 4023, and having about 700 votes more than the man who won third place. Out of the approximately 24,000 votes cast, Lieutenant MacAdams and Captain the Rev. Robert Pearson, who was the soldiers' first choice, received one-third of the total vote cast.

Previous to leaving England, with a party of four Canadian newspaper women, Lieutenant MacAdams was permitted to visit France. There she was granted an extra privilege, that of going as near the firing line as any British woman has been permitted to go. While she did not see the actual warfare, she saw the troops coming from and going to the trenches, and saw the complicated work behind the lines. What impressed her most of all, she says, was the morale of the soldiers. They exhibited the greatest cheerfulness. The unflinching devotion of the officers to the men under their command was also very evident. The men in the ranks were first thought of with the officers at any and all times. The rapidity with which everything, with which the land behind the trenches is being reclaimed was referred to. The towns and villages, Lieutenant MacAdams says, will be re-

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built, but will never be the same, but the land will in a year or so be as productive as ever. Even now land occupied by the Germans a year ago is being plowed in preparation for the spring sowing. Women are doing the work of reclamation and tilling the soil, with a remarkable degree of success, due largely to the fact that it is their ordinary avocation under any circumstances.

ALAND QUESTION RAISED IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Aland question has again been exercising public opinion in Sweden. By the Treaty of Paris, Russia undertook not to fortify these islands, so that they should not menace the security of Sweden. In the early days of the war the Russians erected some temporary fortifications and this roused considerable feeling, some members of the Conservative Party asserting that the Paris agreement could no longer be considered in force. It was felt at the time that the so-called Activist Party in Sweden were of opinion that a German occupation of the islands would be quite in accord with Swedish interests. The present Minister for Home Affairs in Sweden, who was at that time a member of the opposition, upheld contrary views in the press. He claimed that the treaty was in existence and that Sweden should make her claims felt at the general peace conference.

Now matters are different, and it is perhaps characteristic that Count Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung should encourage Sweden to annex the islands. No such steps need be feared, although Count Reventlow hints at the possibility of an English occupation of the islands (sic). It is difficult to understand how that could take place, but the object of his remarks seems to be clear. If such steps should be taken Sweden would have at once to renounce her neutrality and would at the very outset endanger friendly feelings with a free Finland. The present Swedish Government may be trusted not to endanger the great hopes which have been based on Finland becoming a fourth partner in the Scandinavian Entente. The Aland group in the possession of a free Finland, on friendly terms with Sweden, would give to those two countries the command of the Bothnian Gulf, whereas that group in German possession would place both countries entirely at the mercy of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Granting of the Vote in That Country Claimed to Show Militant Policy Will Be Supported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor regarding some of the broader phases of the significance of the granting of the suffrage to women in Great Britain, Mrs. Annette A. Adams, Assistant United States Attorney, who is now assisting United States Attorney John W. Preston in presenting the Government's side in the German-Hindu conspiracy cases now being tried here, said that this act of enfranchisement ought to clear up one very important point of controversy in the suffrage movement. "It ought to make it perfectly clear in the thought of all," said Mrs. Adams, "that in the opinion of the people of England women are not pacifists. That was the charge that was made against the suffrage amendment in our own Congress, that was the argument that was formerly advanced by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith in England, and that, in fact, has always been made against the movement; but every one knows that the British statesmen never would have given the women the vote at this time if it were suspected that women as a whole were even slightly tinged with pacifism."

"It has been argued by the opponents of suffrage that this is war, that war is a man's job, and that women, being natural pacifists, ought to keep out, at least until the war is over. The idea was that to give women the voting power at this crucial time in the world's history, when a definite and militant program must be put through if democracy and civilization are to be saved, would be adding an uncertain and perhaps demoralizing factor to the great problem. But if the war has shown anything it has demonstrated beyond all doubt that women are solidly behind the war program, that they will fight as long and as hard as men for the right, and that to give them political power at this time will add strength instead of weakness, and certainty rather than uncertainty, to the cause of the Allies."

COLUMBIA NOW HAS CITY BAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Municipal Band has been organized to give public recitals here. The band is liberally supported by the City Council.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE MOVEMENT IS IRREGULAR

Declines Followed by Recoveries
in the Securities Markets—
National Enameling and
Texas Company Prominent

The New York stock market was unfavorably affected by the situation in Russia, and prices were weak in the early dealings today. Practically all classes of shares sold off substantially, but industrial shares were the heaviest. Reading was down a point at one time, but rallied from the lowest. Union Pacific lost 1/4 of a point. Rock Island 6 per cent certificates declined a point. Marine preferred, General Electric, Pressed Steel Car, Studebaker, Bethlehem Steel, American Locomotive and Westinghouse were among the issues to have the greatest setback. United States Steel common was down nearly a point before the end of the first 15 minutes.

The Boston stock market opened barely steady.

There was a semblance of a rally in the New York market late in the first half hour.

Price movements became somewhat irregular toward middle. There were recoveries here and there, but as a general thing net changes were not important at 4 points. Texas Company was off 4 points at that hour at 14 1/2. Studebaker was down 1 1/2. Reading 1 1/4, and there were many fractional losses. A strong feature was National Enameling, which opened up 1/4 at 47 1/4 and rose to 48 1/4 before midday. Cuba Cane Sugar advanced more than a point. Marine preferred, after opening off 1/4 at 99 1/4, declined to 98 1/4 and then advanced well above par. General Motors opened down 1/4 at 130 and after receding to 129 1/2, sold well above 132. Baldwin opened off 1/4 at 79 1/2 and sold well above 81 before midday. Gulf opened off 1/4 at 117 1/4 and advanced more than 2 points.

On the local exchange United Fruit opened up a point at 131 and then sagged off fractionally. American Telephone was off 1/4 at the opening at 107 1/4 and receded fractionally.

There were further recoveries in the early afternoon. Some of the industrials made good gains. The general tone was firm at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Area Explos	Bid	Asked
do off	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledger	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont	50 1/2	51 1/2
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & J	49 1/2	50 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chgo Motors	127 1/2	128 1/2
Con Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4
Cordell & Co	8 1/2	8 3/4
Curran	39 1/2	39 3/4
Dundee Ariz	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Goldfield Cons	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hedra Mining	1 1/2	1 3/4
Houston Oil	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	15 1/2	15 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	3 3/4
Magma Cop	10 1/2	10 3/4
Marine Arms	78 1/2	78 3/4
Max Munitions	5 1/2	5 3/4
McKinn Dar	50 1/2	50 3/4
Merritt	21 1/2	21 3/4
Met Petrol	11 1/2	11 3/4
Midwest	11 1/2	11 3/4
Midwest Ref	11 1/2	11 3/4
New Cornelia	10 1/2	10 3/4
Nixon	1 1/2	1 3/4
Red Rock	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sandwich Ref	8 1/2	8 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	21 1/2	21 3/4
Shawmut Min	13 1/2	13 3/4
Submarine Boat	13 1/2	13 3/4
Success Min	9 1/2	9 3/4
United Motors	28 1/2	28 3/4
Un Verde Ext	40 1/2	40 3/4
Un Steam	40 1/2	40 3/4
Victoria	2 1/2	2 3/4
Wright Martin	8 1/2	8 3/4

ELECTRIC CONCERNS' GAINS

All Electric properties reported for the week ended Feb. 8, showing the following new business gains: 126 customers with 99 kilowatts of lighting and 248-horsepower in motors. New business contracted for but not yet connected, includes 612 customers with 280 kilowatts of lighting and 1067-horsepower in motors. The electric energy output for the week shows an increase of 17.1 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

LINSEED OIL ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Linseed Company advanced price of linseed oil in barrels three cents to \$1.35 a gallon.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and much colder tonight and Thursday; northwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair and much colder tonight and Thursday; cold wave.

For Northern New England: Light snow and much colder with a cold wave tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 54 10 a. m. 57
12 noon 45

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	52	New Orleans	68
Buffalo	40	San Francisco	54
Chicago	36	St. Louis	58
Cincinnati	36	Pittsburgh	26
Cleveland	46	Portland, Me.	46
San Antonio	2	Portland, Ore.	32
San Diego	60	San Francisco	42
San Jose	48	St. Louis	58
Nantucket	44	Washington	58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise sets 6:34 High water, 10:23
Sun sets 6:23 6:48 a. m. 7:27 p. m.
Length of day, 10:49 Moon sets 3:12 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:53 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Allis-Chal.	25 1/2	27 1/4	24 3/4	26 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	80	80 1/2	79	80 1/4
Am Ag Chem.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/2
Am B Sugar.	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/4	81 1/2
Am Can.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42	42 1/2
Am Car Fy.	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Am H & L.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	58 1/2	60	58 1/4	60
Am Int Corp.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/4	54 1/2
Am Linseed.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Am Loco.	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/4	67 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Am Sugar.	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Am Woolen.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Am Wool pf.	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/2
Am Writ pf.	27	27 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2
Am Zinc.	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Anacosta.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/4	66 1/2
Atchafalpa.	82	82 1/2	81 3/4	82 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	82	82 1/2	81 3/4	82 1/2
Atchafalpa pf. pf.	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/4	117 1/2
Bald Loco.	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/4	81 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Barrett Corp.	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Batopilas.	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	82	82 1/2	81 3/4	82 1/2
Beth Steel. B.	80 1/2	82 1/2	79 3/4	82 1/2
Beth Steel. ret 101	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
BF Goodrich.	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
BF Goodrich pf.	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Booth Fish.	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Brook R T.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
Burns Term.	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Burns Bros.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Butte Cop cts 10	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Butte & Sup.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
Cal Petrol.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Can Pacific.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Cat Leather.	72	72 1/2	71 3/4	72 1/2
Cer de Pas.	33	33 1/2	32 3/4	33 1/2
Chan Motor.	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	54	54 1/2	53 3/4	54 1/2
CM & St Paul.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
Chl R & P.	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Chl R & P pf.	54	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2
Chl R & P pf. pf.	64	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
Chl R & P pf. pf. pf.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/2
Chl R & P pf. pf. pf. pf.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	45	45 1/2	44 3/4	45 1/2
Clu Peabody.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Col Fuel.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
Col Gas & El.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Con Can.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/2
Con Gas.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/2
Corn Prod.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Cru Steel.	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/2
Cru Steel pf.	89 1/2	90	89 1/4	90
Cuban CSug.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Chl & Huds.	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Denver pf.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Elkhorn.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Erie.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Erie & N W.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Erie & N W pf.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Gen W & W.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Gas Electric.	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/4	141 1/2
Gen Motors.	130	130 1/2	129 3/4	130 1/2
G Motors pf.	84 1/2	85	84 1/4	84 1/2
Granby Min.	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Gr Nor Ore.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	92	92 1/2	91 3/4	92 1/2
Green Can.	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Gulf States.	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Gulf Mobile pf.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Harv of N J.	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/4	128 1/2
Harv Cor.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Has & Bar.	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Ill Central.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/4	96 1/2
Int C Cor.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/4	84 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Inspiration.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
In Paper.	31	31 1/2	30 3/4	31 1/2
Int Paper S.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
J Case pf.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Kan City So.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Kelley Tires.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
Kelley Tires pf.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/2
Kelley Tires pf. pf.	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Kenne Cop.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Lack Steel.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/2
Laclede Gas.	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Loose Wiles.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Louis & N.	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/4	113 1/2
Mackay Cos.	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Max Motor.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Mex Petrol.	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Miami.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Midvale St.	46	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
Mo K & T.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Mo Pacific.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Mo Pac w pf.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
Mon Power.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Nat C & C.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Nat Enamel.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Nat Enam pf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
Nat Lead.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Nevada Con.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
NOT & M.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
NYA Brake.	134	134 1/2	133 3/4	134 1/2
NY Central.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
NY Dock.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
NY H & H.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
N & W.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
North Am.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2

LONDON TRADERS

WATCH WAR NEWS

Russian Securities Improve on
Probability Interest Will Be
Paid Temporarily by British
and French Governments

LONDON, England—News from the western theater of war was watched closely on the stock exchange today. Trading in securities continued light. Russians were better, it being likely that the British and French governments will cooperate to pay interest temporarily upon their respective holdings.

The gilt-edged section was good in spots. Allied bonds were purchased with Japanese issues the most in favor. Grand Trucks were steadier. Mines failed to rally.

PARIS BOURSE INACTIVE
PARIS, France—The bourse was inactive today.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 41 bbls and 1528 bxs apples, 1993 bxs oranges, 237 bxs grapefruit, 26,000 stems bananas, 275 bags peanuts, 35,500 lb potatoes, 23 reft straw-berries.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 1115 pkgs, last year 4273 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—In wood, 95 per cent patent, \$10.60@11; 100 per cent patent, \$10.35@10.75; rye flour in sacks, patent, \$12.50@12.75; straight, \$11.75@12.25; white corn flour, \$6.55 per 100 pounds; rye meal in sacks, \$8.60@9.15; Graham flour in wood, \$10.80@11; Graham flour in sacks, \$9.50@10.60; barley flour in sacks, \$12.50; yellow corn meal, in sacks, \$9.20@10.60.

Corn—Transit shipment, k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.92@1.93; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.82@1.83; yellow, \$1.77@1.78.

Oats—Nominal trans shipment 40 to 42 lbs, \$1.02@1.03; 35 to 40 lbs, \$1.01@1.02; 30 to 35 lbs, \$1.01@1.01 1/2; 24 to 30 lbs, \$1.01@1.01 1/2; No. 2 white oats, \$1.01@1.01 1/2; No. 3 white oats, \$1.00 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$11, cut and ground, \$12.65.

Cornmeal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.60@3.65; cracked corn, \$3.65@3.80; granulated, in wood, \$10.50; bolted, in wood, \$10.45.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$28@30, No. 2 grade, \$24@26; No. 3 grade, \$19@20; straw hay \$17@18.

Straw—Rye, \$20@22; oat, \$14@16.

Millfeed—Transit shipment, linseed meal, \$58; stock feed, \$57.50; cottonseed meal, \$55; oat hulls, reground, \$28.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$13.75@14; yellow eye, \$14@14.50; red kidney

LOCAL WOOL SALES IN FAIR VOLUME

Specially reported for The Christian
Science Monitor

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK'S BUSINESS

	1917	1916
Net profits	\$8,284,117	\$6,938,000
Surplus	6,576,117	5,888,000

SHIPPING NEWS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations are in progress for the placing of orders amounting to about \$200,000,000

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

St. Louis Cattle Loan Company
WM. B. HARRISON, V. P. and Mgr.
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Refer to any bank in St. Louis.

from operations were \$1,347,221, compared with \$704,648 the previous year. The profit and loss surplus as of Oct.

Los Angeles San Francisco

LONDON. England — Bar silver

San Francisco Sacramento

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HOW GREAT BRITAIN "PREPARED" FOR WAR

Britain, they, say, obsessed with an ambitious vision of territorial expansion, conspired against this peace-loving and domesticated nation. In furtherance of her schemes for world domination, she was ready to sacrifice any nation who was foolish enough to submit to be used as a tool in her hands. Therefore to Britain alone must be traced the origin of the war which has devastated Europe for more than three years. This being so, it is rather in-

Latin proverb, "Si vis pacem, para bellum"—if you would have peace, prepare for war. Presumably the German apologists argue conversely that, since Britain did not prepare for war, she did not wish for peace.

HULL AND ABOLITION OF THE BAR IN OTTAWA

SWEDISH INSURANCE SCHEME
by The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

IOWA'S DRAFT COST

DES MOINES, Ia.—The draft system in Iowa for the month of December cost \$9089.39, according to Maj. R. V. Snell, federal disbursing officer for the State, says the Des Moines Register. This amount does not include the compensation of draft board members.

BY OTHER EDITORS

No Cards or Dancing
THE (Baptist) STANDARD—Association Men has a strong editorial in its February issue on "Hands Off, It's Loaded." It stands squarely against the use of cards and dancing in the

The call for cards or dancing, it declares, in Association buildings is more fancied than real. "Both might

TALIAN SUPPORT OF TZECHO-SLOVAKS

pecial to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The cause of the

Powerful financial, political, and religious interests have carried on a campaign against the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire. They have insisted on England and the United States, when the World War broke out, to support the isolation of Germany; to France they have pointed out the dangers of a Germany enriched with the German territories of Austria; while on Italy's attention they have pressed the dangers of the continued existence of the "Slavic" empire. Signor d'Acandia reminds his readers of the dream of The Daily News, London, of a liberal Austria, and of the campaign for saving Austria carried on in certain Geneva newspapers and of other attempts to influence the press in the interests of Austria. He frankly admits that Italy would be the greatest sufferer by the continuation of Austrian domination over the Czechoslovakian lands.

When the Germans practically assumed the command of the Austro-Hungarian Army, the Tzech regiments were dissolved and the soldiers dispersed among the German Magyar regiments. Signor d'Acandia maintains that the Tzecho-Slovaks are on the side of the Entente as a nation, and not merely as individuals, and that the proof of this lies not only in the 50,000 of their soldiers who have surrendered to the Serbs on the Russian front, or in those in Italy who have deserted, but in the voluntary sacrifices of those who have hastened to enroll themselves in the armies of the allied countries. He quotes instances of the valor displayed by the Tzecho-Slovak volunteers on the French and Russian fronts, and of the 90,000 of them who are now fighting. He mentions the 100,000 of Bohemians living in England have voluntarily joined the English army, and that the Tzecho-Americans have shown the greatest enthusiasm in joining the American Army. He gives also numerous quotations from the letters of Tzecho-Slovak war prisoners in Italy, expressing their willingness and desire to fight on the side of the Allies, and he urges the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak legion.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
POTTERY INDUSTRY

Dr. Addison emphasized the importance of completely overcoming labor's objection to the introduction of improved methods of manufacture, and that labor must be definitely assured that it will share in the profits arising from improved methods. Capital and labor, he said, required to be organized for mutual protection, but such organization must not be used against the public interest. Employers and employed must enter into no unholy alliance against the consumer. The present system is not labor's friend, and he wanted the employers, workers, and the consuming public united in a common bond of mutual understanding and well-being, and that union, he declared, would be promoted by the national councils.

Mr. G. H. Roberts also spoke, and the course of the remarks declared that the inauguration of national councils would mark the industrial salvation of the land.

EDMUND CANDLER ON RESTORATION OF KUT

"Three miles below Kut is the only enemy relic in the neighborhood—an obelisk put up by the Turks in commemoration of the fall of Kut. It is a kind of Cleopatra's needle on a square plinth, all kiln-dried brick and plastered over; an old converted British cow-gun stands as a trophy on each side."

"TRENT AND TRIESTE"
SOCIETY MEETS

The order of the day, which was unanimously approved by the meeting, declared that "The members of the Italian section of the 'Trent and Trieste' reaffirm, with especial intention in regard to the present time, the rights of Italy to the Trentino, together with the upper Adige, to Eastern Friuli, to Istria, with Trieste and Fiume, and to Dalmatia, and declare, once more, that only the restitution of this territory to the mother country can restore to the nation its historical, geographical and ethnological integrity and at the same time constitute a strong national barrier against all future Teutonic aggression. They ask for a clear statement from the Government which shall complete the declaration of their faithful allies, and sum up not only all that of which the treaties assure them as to the fulfilment of their just claims, but also the fulfilment of the country for those Italian communities on the opposite shore." They also ask the "Trent and Trieste," as well as its sister associations, to increase their propaganda both within Italy and without, in order to combat all those secret, but well-known tendencies which attempt to lessen and misrepresent the essence of their claims which have been consecrated by the sacrifices of their people."

CLASSIFIED

and the estimated expenditure at \$7,650,347 and the estimated expenditure at \$5,355,155. This shows an estimated increase in expenditure over 1917 of

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF MYTHOLOGY SERIES

"Mythology of All Races." Edited by L. H. Gray. Vol. VI, Indian, Iranian, by A. H. Keith and A. J. Carmichael. Vol. IX, Celtic, by H. H. Dixon. Boston, Marshall Jones Company, \$5 each.

Two volumes of an admirable series, compiled by specialists. The East Indian section, the most important under notice, deals with so rich a mass of material that the treatment is necessarily summary. Within the necessary limits it is full and detailed. It derives a particular local interest from the recent institution of a department of East Indian art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—the source of several of the illustrations. The importance of this mainly Aryan mythology lies in the fact that we find here not merely savage pantheism, but a highly developed mythic system, the "constant but organic" development of which can be followed over a period of 3½ millenniums, from 1500 B. C. to the present day.

In the latest books of the Rveda, mythology already begins to pass into philosophy; but the early gods are permanently retained, and come to be regarded as secondary Olympian deities with a surviving cult and ritual. Gradually, however, there emerge three figures of more imposing and universal power than any one of the early Vedic nature-gods, viz. Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva; and of these the last two, with Devi, the Mother (originally no doubt, non-Aryan, but now inseparably associated with Shiva as the "power" of creation) are the great personal divinities of India. It is one or other of these three who comes nearest to the popular western idea of an anthropomorphic deity and the worship of one of these in one or other of their many forms constitutes the really monotheistic religion of medieval and modern India—it we distinguish, i. e. the religion, from the philosophy which identifies the whole world and all personal gods alike as temporal manifestations of the one unconditional Brahman.

It is, moreover, the cult of one or other of these divinities which forms the real theme of all the later religious art, and particularly of the medieval vernacular painting and poetry, which have only in late years begun to attract the attention they deserve.

The two great incarnations of Vishnu as Rama and Krishna are discussed in some detail. The possible connection of Krishna with Jesus has been the subject of much controversy; Mr. Keith adheres to the view of those who maintain the essential independence of the East Indian conception and rightly minimizes the traces of Christian influence recognizable in Indian scriptures. We may remark in passing that the Garuda of Plate XVII is not an East Indian work, and appears to be Japanese.

In a chapter on Buddhist mythology it is maintained that the Buddha regarded himself and was regarded by his followers from the beginning as a god. It is difficult to accept this view, and it seems more probable that Gautama, when he says that he is not a man, but a Buddha, merely intends that having attained to the saving truth, he is no more "man's man," no more subject to mortality, and nothing of himself is left in him. The fact that the visible human body of Gautama exhibited certain marvelous physiological peculiarities is only what we should expect of any East Indian Maha Purusha or Superman. To the later Mahayana development of Buddhism is due the whole magnificent development of Buddhist art alike in India and the Far East. Here the Buddha, conceived as a supreme deity, is associated with the gracious Bodhisattvas or Buddhas-designate, who are more or less analogous to the avatars of Brahmanism. Plate XXVI illustrates a very beautiful Avalokitesvara now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Jainism may be of contemporary age with Buddha and is closely allied to early Buddhism. The real gods of Jain mythology are the 24 "Finders of the Ford," of whom the last is the historical founder, Mahavira.

Persian mythology is closely related to that of the Vedas. But though we see here also one of the most interesting mythologies of the ancient world, Zoroastrianism has been for 1300 years an exile from its true home, and is now only professed by the East Indian Persians, who are descendants of immigrants from Persia. The early traditions are preserved in the Avesta, of which parts at least are evidently older than the Christian era. The typical feature of early Persian religion is dualism—the opposition of Ahura Mazda (Ormazd), typifying good and light, to Angra Mainyu (Ahriman), typifying evil and darkness. A special sanctity attaches to fire, whence the Persians have been often described as fire-worshippers. A great part, too, is played by the god Mithra, who slays the primeval serpent, from whose limbs are born all the species of grain and other plants. Early traditions have little to say of the proper Zoroaster (whose name is used by Nietzsche in the title of one of his most famous works, "Also sprach Zarathustra").

The Persian myths in later times are developed into the substance of pseudo-historical legend, and form the basis of the great Persian epic, the Shahnama of Ferdusi, whose career ended A. D. 1025, and it is upon this basis of mythical epic material, infused with the mysticism of Sufi poetry and guided with the art of the miniaturist, that Persian literature has developed. A number of Persian MSS. are reproduced in color, but all are late examples.

The volume on Oceania is almost impossible to review in the ordinary sense of the word. The treatment is very detailed, scholarly and systematic, and the colored illustrations

unusually beautiful. The general conclusion is drawn that "Oceanic mythology must be regarded as essentially of Oceanic growth, although considerable elements of Asiatic origin have entered into the complex. Its history rests on that of the series of ethnic waves which, proceeding from southeastern Asia and its adjacent archipelagoes, swept in intricate currents to the utmost verge of Oceania"; but "there is as yet no unimpeachable evidence for migrations between Oceania and America or vice versa, or even for definite contact."

Both the volumes under discussion are provided with ample bibliographies, but the absence of an index robs the text of half its value.

VERSES WRITTEN FROM THE FRONT

"The Muse in Arms." Edited, with an introduction, by E. B. Osborn. London: John Murray, 6s. net.

The writers of the poems collected by Mr. Osborn in this anthology are soldiers and sailors who have served or are still serving at the front. The collection is representative in its presentation of the war as visualized by them, and is remarkable for the absence of any feelings of bitterness against the foe; the poems are impersonal in their outlook upon him, being condemnatory of the offense and not of the offender. It is not surprising that no previous war has produced such an outburst of poetry, for there has never been a war of such vast dimensions, or which has so stirred mankind; it would indeed have been remarkable if such a universal calamity had not roused men's imaginations and inspired them to self-expression.

The dominant notes of the poems, which may not be wholly free from faults of construction, are sincerity, a poignant love and yearning for England, and above all, a willingness to accept the supreme self-sacrifice which the true man is always ready to make for his friends. There is in these poems no lack of the thought which makes the poet, and in some is to be seen the cheerful outlook under trial and stress which is embodied in the lines:

Agincourt, Agincourt!
Know ye not Agincourt?
Oh, it was noble sport!

a cheerfulness which is brought out by Mr. Osborn in a story related by him in his introduction and told by a visitor to the western front. Watching a division marching up to the fighting line just before the Battle of Arras, this visitor asked a general, "How is it that these men, who are breaking the spirit of those who have been the rule used to be that a regiment which had suffered 20 to 30 per cent of casualties could no longer be relied on?" The reply was, "Look at their faces and you'll see why." They were conscious of the greatness of the ordeal; they may have seen darkly, but they were ready to crown the pathway of life by accepting with cheerfulness the greatest sacrifice a man can make, though that cheerfulness is so often mingled with a yearning for the home they so loved, pathetic in the intensity with which it finds expression. This note of courage and joyousness is well expressed in Julian Grenfell's lines "Into Battle," beginning:

The naked earth is warm with Spring,
And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying,
And quivers in the sunny breeze.

The editor appears to have made a curious omission; in the list of authors whose work is included in the anthology occurs the name of Lieut. Geoffrey Howard, from whose poem, "England," he quotes in his introduction the opening lines:

Her seed is sown about the world. The seas
For her have paved the waters. She is
known
In swamps that steam about the burning
zone.

as illustrating the love of country which is so frequently expressed in every varying symbolism. The poem, however, is not given.

DR. VAN DYKE ON FIGHTING FOR PEACE

"Fighting for Peace." By Henry van Dyke. D.C.L. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. \$1.25 net.

Dr. van Dyke, when he went to The Hague in 1913 to represent the United States as Minister to the court of Holland, as he says, went chiefly to promote the great work of peace which had begun there in an historic way in the two great international peace conferences. He also intimates that it was his hope to straighten out tangles which had arisen in the relations of the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. But mainly it was his hope, as it was the direct wish of President Wilson, that he contribute, as the descendant of an immigrant to the New Netherlands, to the great work begun by Grotius, namely, furtherance of amity among nations. Consequently he was to facilitate as far as possible assembling a third international conference at The Hague.

The war broke out in August, 1914, and Dr. van Dyke and his embassy staff were at the crossroads where streams of fugitives to and from the continent of Europe, Great Britain and America met. This involved swift assumption of heavy burdens, diplomatic and humanitarian. He also saw much of the refugees from Belgium to Holland, and had glimpses of what went on wherever what he calls the "Potsdam gang" played the rôle of invader. All this and more, including precepts dealing with the ethics of the war and its implications for civilization and for humanity, Dr. van Dyke describes with the skill of an author with a national reputation as poet, essayist and maker of sermons. He did not have the major rôle to play that fell to Ambassador Gerard, but he has told his story better,

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH EARLY MINIATURES

"Early English Portrait Miniatures in the Collection of the Duke of Buccleuch." Edited by Charles Holme. Text by H. A. Kennedy. The Studio, Ltd., London, Paris, New York. 7s. 6d. net.

Although an article on the Buccleuch miniatures at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London appeared in The Studio of January, 1917, the editor felt the collection to be one of such importance as to justify a special number to itself. This admirably executed volume is the result, and one is left wondering how it was found



Reproduced by courtesy of the directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Oliver Cromwell, from an old miniature by Samuel Cooper

possible to issue it at so low a price, containing as it does 12 charming colored plates and 60 plates of illustrations in monochrome.

The formation of the collection, as Mr. Kennedy states, was due chiefly to the fifth Duke of Buccleuch, who inherited from Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch, over 150 of the miniatures which comprise the present collection. To the collection of miniatures which he inherited, Walter Francis, the fifth Duke, made several additions, and the present Duke's predecessor added to it a beautiful example of Holbein's work in the portrait of George Nevill, Baron Abergavenny, K. G., which was painted on a playing-card. This miniature in water color is described by Mr. Kennedy as "a masterpiece of the art of painting in little with its exquisite modeling of the features . . . and its accurate drawing of the details of costume."

Historically and artistically alike the collection is of unusual interest and importance, while it gains added interest from the fact that it shows clearly what a high level of painting in little had been reached in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. Besides examples by Hans Holbein, Hilliard, Oliver, and Samuel Cooper, are several by unknown artists in oil as well as water colors, "including two superb specimens in oil, doubtfully said to represent Andrew Marvell, the poet of the Commonwealth, and a Man Unknown." The number of miniatures by Hilliard, whose mastery of the line was so remarkable, is considerable, and critics generally will agree with Mr. Kennedy in his judgment that Hilliard's miniature of his first wife is peculiarly attractive. No less attractive are specimens of Isaac Oliver's art, whose delicate modeling of features shows the influence of his study under Hilliard, but for portrayal of character it may be said that Samuel Cooper remains without an equal, and Mr. Kennedy ranks "first in importance among the many choice examples of this master's work" his portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

THE PATRIOTISM OF BOLINGBROKE

"Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism and on the Idea of a Patriot King." With an introduction by A. Hassall, student of Christ Church, Oxford. The Clarendon Press. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Hassall has issued this edition of the "Spirit of Patriotism and the Idea of a Patriot King" in the conviction that these letters of Bolingbroke have a peculiar claim at the moment, upon students of English history. But without some knowledge of the history of English politics during the Eighteenth Century, and more particularly during the first 40 years of it, it would be easy to overrate their value. Even possessed of this knowledge, as Mr. Hassall is, he seems scarcely to have appreciated fully the motive actuating Bolingbroke when he wrote the letters. He, like Bolingbroke's contemporaries, is carried away by the literary charm which distinguishes Bolingbroke's writings. The purity and clarity of his English, affected though much of the writing of the period may seem to us now, had a marked influence upon his readers at the time, and the influence of what he wrote may be traced to this fact rather than to the strength of the arguments he propounded. Orations, to which his writings have been compared, were more popular even in

the Eighteenth Century than today, when existence is less leisurely.

There is a danger that, carried away by the eloquence and beauty of Bolingbroke's style, a reader may give too little attention to the motive which led him to promulgate his views. As a statement of political creed, eloquent though that statement is, the "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism and on the Idea of a Patriot King" are suspect as to the underlying motive. It is difficult not to come to the conclusion that the insistence with which Bolingbroke pleads for the abolition of party government was due mainly, if not wholly, to his desire to bring together

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The Poet looked pugnacious. He had evidently been thinking deeply on his favorite topic. And thus he began:

We admit that some poetry is immortal, but who will admit that it is popular? We note that every first-class magazine and newspaper publishes some verse, thus confessing to a demand for it among its readers, but we fail to hear the man on the street discussing, quoting, or eulogizing a sonnet, lyric or ballad to an alert companion as he hurries along to his lunch counter. Why is this?

Ask any one of your acquaintances if he or she likes poetry. Perhaps he will state that he loves it; perhaps he will hesitatingly murmur that he likes some poetry; or perhaps he will just look embarrassed. But offer to read him something, reaching for a volume, and nine times out of ten you will find that he is already late for an important engagement that calls for his presence elsewhere. Why is this?

Painting, sculpture, music, dancing, each has its regular medium for publicity, has special buildings erected for its use. If you want to beguile yourself with any one of these arts you have only to consult the directory or the newspaper files for the location of academy, gallery, theater or music-hall. But if you hanker after a little literary refreshment there is nothing for it but you must dig it out for yourself from public library or private bookshelf or even the nearest newsstand. Why is this?

Why, indeed! Couldn't we shouldn't poetry be made as popular and as vital to the masses as the output of the other muses? I insist that there is the right time and the right poetry for every person, whatever the individual may say to the contrary. But it must be the right poetry—poetry that is vital to his daily life, that is comprehensible and applicable, and it must be written in a language that he understands, and it must be presented to his notice when his heart craves for something just a little more subtle and refined and sympathetic than a game of billiards or a romantic novel. Diana and Mercury are not the characters by which he shapes his life, nor do such words as ope, lee, e'en, dost, particularly tickle his aesthetic palate. He wants a spade labeled spade and he wants it to be used for digging purposes. In other words, his Euterpe must wear garments more or less in conformity with modern fashions and talk about people, places and things that are connected with his everyday affairs. That won't make her vulgar or commonplace. It will make her popular. Then think of the power for good she will become in the world, opening the eyes of the idealistically blind and unstopping the ears of the euphoniously deaf. Of course there is poetry of this kind, heaps of it, but the people are not cognizant of it, chiefly because it has never been presented to them in an appetizing manner, so to speak.

And now this is what I am coming to: is there any reason why the finest, noblest, most beautiful verse—lyrics, odes, sonnets, even verse libretto—should not be read before small audiences in rooms specially arranged for such a purpose? There are always men and women qualified by tone and temperament to bring out the true depths and subtle meanings of poetical masterpieces, while there is an almost limitless field from which to make selections—from Chaucer to Kipling, from the odes of Horace to "New York Nocturnes" from Milton's magnificence to Riley's homely colloquialisms. Every public library could contain a room set apart where, say, from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 3 to 4 p. m. one could revel in the luxury of being read to. Outside the door a program might be consulted. It might read like this:

MORNING
10 to 10:30—Three selections from "Songs of Innocence," by William Blake. Read and commented on by Richard Le Gallienne.

10:30 to 11—"The Barrel Organ" and "Streets of Old Japan," by Alfred Noyes. Recited by Alfred Noyes.

AFTERNOON
3 to 4—Prof. William Smith Jones of Columbia College on Canadian poetry as compared with that of the United States, reading selections from Carman, Roberts, Campbell, Lampman and Drummond.

Classical poetry would not be in the ascendant at these gatherings. Modern poetry and the younger poets would be much in evidence. An alert committee would always be on the watch to find the new star before it became visible to the world at large, and materially assist in lifting it toward its zenith. Through such a medium poetry would be in the way of becoming an intimate of the people, instead of a suspicious stranger or a friend of "high-brows" and professors of literature. Then some day this busy world would wake up and find that it appreciated poetry very much indeed—and that day poets would have come to their own!

(The Poet looked decidedly happier.) —O. P.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—One of the latest additions to that excellent series "The Home University Library," published by Williams & Norgate, is the story of "Serbia" by Miss L. P. Warling, and to the "Great Nations" series, published by Harrap's, is that of a popular work upon "France" by William H. Hudson, who is a prolific writer of such volumes. The work claims to give the history of France's development from the earliest times to the establishment of the Third Republic.

Allen & Unwin are the publishers of a volume dealing with Great Britain's entry into the war and the ob-

jects for which she and the Allies are contending; it is entitled "The Way Forward: Three Articles on Liberal Policy," by Prof. Gilbert Murray. Lord Grey of Falloden has contributed an introduction to it.

Messrs. Harrap announce the following volumes as in preparation for the "Great Nations" series: "The History of Aryan Rule in India," by E. B. Havell; "Italy, from Dante to Tasso (1300-1600)," by H. B. Cotterill; "Modern Germany," by T. W. Rolleston; "Ireland," by Eleanor Hull; "Russia," by W. F. Reddaway; and "The United States of America," by Prof. W. H. Hudson.

In "Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart." published by Sherratt & Hughes, W. Haslam Mills sketches the career of a well-known cotton spinner and incidentally touches upon the cotton trade. The Brooklands agreement and the industrial council, which are so closely associated with Sir Charles Macara's presidency of the Employers' Federation, naturally come in for consideration, as well as different questions affecting the relations of employers and employed. Of the 328 pages comprising the volume, 140 are devoted to appendices, which include papers written and speeches delivered by Sir Charles upon the cotton industry, industrial unrest, Lancashire's attitude toward tariff reform, and other controversial questions.

The veteran scholar, William Stebbing, has issued through Longmans a volume of passages from "Virgil and Lucretius" which he has translated chiefly into rhymed decasyllables. As a classical scholar he had distinguished himself by taking a double first in the Honors School, at Oxford. Quite recently he contributed to The Times an appreciation of Delane, with whom he was closely associated for many years and for whom he acted as editor during any temporary absence. Mr. Stebbing is probably the only member left of Delane's staff.

Messrs. Blackie announce two volumes of selections from Italian writers compiled by Dr. Ernesto Grillo of Glasgow University, "Selections From the Italian Poets" and "Selections From the Italian Prose-Writers." These selections have been chosen as illustrating the development of the language from the Thirteenth Century and the relation existing between Italian and English literature.

Longmans have now issued Mrs. Creighton's "Life and Letters of Thomas Hodgkin," the North Country antiquary and historian. Fortunately for the biographer she found no lack of material, as Dr. Hodgkin for many years had kept a diary and left a mass of correspondence upon which she has been able to draw.

At a recent sale at Christie's two Books of Hours realized together 130 guineas. One was printed on vellum, and the other was in MS. on vellum. At the same sale a first edition in the original 20 parts of the "Pickwick Papers," illustrated by Buss, "Phiz," and Seymour, was sold for £74. A conspicuous instance of the fluctuation of book prices occurred at the sale of the George Dunn Library. A copy of "The Epistolæ et Tractatus," printed by Ulricus Gallus, and said to be the first book printed in Rome, which was purchased at William Morris' sale in 1898 for 11 guineas, fetched 200 pounds. A copy of the same book, printed at Rome in 1470, which realized the same price at the Morris sale, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £70. At the same sale Queen Elizabeth's copy of Fenestella, "De Magistratibus," 1549, was sold for £86. The last day of the sale was remarkable for some high prices, notably for the sum of £310, given by Mr. Quaritch for a collection of the tracts by Robert Whittington, the grammarian, from the presses of R. Pynson and W. de Worde. A copy of Thomas Aquinas' "Summa Theologiae," 1547, realized £238.

Macmillans announce a survey of "Christianity in History" written jointly by the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, lecturer in University College, Oxford, and Dr. J. V. Bartlett, senior tutor of Mansfield College, Oxford, who have divided their history into five periods—"The Beginnings," "Ancient Christianity," "The Middle Ages," "The Great Transition," and "The Modern Period."

Dr. Percy Gardner, professor of classical archaeology in the University of Oxford, has completed his "History of Ancient Coinage, 700-300 B. C." This work goes beyond the confines of most numismatic records and touches upon the political and commercial history of the Mediterranean states during the period with which it deals. It is illustrated with a series of plates.

There is no hearsay evidence in the book, "Private Peat" (Indianapolis, the Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$1.50 net), written by Harold G. Peat, of the famous First Canadian Division. It is the experience of one who witnessed the German atrocities along the Ypres-Menin road, in April, 1915; of a soldier who was one of the remaining 2000 out of the 12,000, after the six days' and six nights' battle of Ypres; of "just a green Canadian," who pays affectionate tribute, in many interesting accounts, to his comrades, whether they were French, Anzacs, Africans, or "Tommies," and even the enemy Saxons. The book does much to make clear—if at this late hour it needs to be made clear—that particular phase of German propaganda which has resulted in depreciating all acts of British valor. Speaking of the Vimy Ridge attack, he draws attention to the fact that the Canadian division advanced four miles, and every paper in the United States blazed with the news; the English advanced nine miles the same day, and there was not so much as a paragraph about it on this side of the Atlantic.

LIFE IN PARIS OF THE PRESENT DAY

"La Vie à Paris," by Abel Hermant. Ernest Flammarion, Paris. 3 fr. 50c. Plus temporary war increase, 3c.

Although there is a somewhat ominous sub-title to this volume, which reads, "Une Année de Guerre: 1916," the hesitating reader need not be afraid. He will read of Paris, her vitality, her wonderful and kaleidoscopic charm, and only incidentally, just as a strong influence upon her life, is he made aware of the war. Mr. Hermant takes us by the hand and we wander through Paris with him, seeing what is happening, hearing what the people great and small are saying, what his friends are hoping for, and so on, while he talks to us and argues, not as instructor and sage, but as the familiar friend of those who already understand.

The dominating feature of M. Hermant's method is his discursiveness. The art of fair and well-constructed literary discursiveness is difficult to master, but yields excellent entertainment when well done, and no writer ever did it better. He walks out into the streets in the morning, notices something, tells us of it, sets down his views, comments and remembrances, then away he carries us on some entirely different theme, and in a chapter we cover with a sense of mental exhilaration many of the fields of thought, several of the ages, a number of different social classes, curiosities of human nature, life and affairs, yet Paris is in, about, and over everything.

He often lays stress upon what is perhaps the most superb feature of Paris in these days, a feature which will always be remembered to her glory, namely the maintenance of her aesthetic and intellectual life during the terrific strain of this war. No other European capital has come anywhere near to this achievement. "Yes," says M. Hermant rightly, "it is admirable, the word seems none too strong, that the field of the 'conscience française,' should never have shrunk for a moment in those two years, even when France, threatened with ruin and subjection, fighting for her existence, found a way of saving the civilization of the world thrice in that short lapse of time. And with it all she has suffered no interruption of her higher life, nor restrained for a single moment the flow and the profusion of her genius. She has renounced none of her elegances and graces. One of the most surprising phenomena of this epoch of tremendous action is the durability of fancy, the aesthetic, even the literary, preoccupation in the strongholds of the combatants."

Touching upon the manners and customs of the exceptional time, there is a flash of humor and human nature on every page. "It is almost an article of faith with some people," says M. Hermant, "that while it is meritorious to go to bed early in time of peace it is obligatory in time of war. Recently a distinguished clubman, leaving the company abruptly at half past 11 at night, remarked, 'So long as they are on French soil, I shall go to bed before midnight.' That is no small sacrifice, and all viewed it approvingly." Balzac, the Goncourts, Flaubert, Victor Hugo, France, England, America, Russia—very literally tout le monde—are discussed in this book, which, less like a war book than any, in a sense is, for Paris, the best war book of all.

A PAUL JONES BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Paul Jones: His Exploits in English Seas." Bibliography. By Don C. Seitz. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$3.50 net.

An era of Anglo-American history has now opened in which both British and American readers of history and lovers of naval prowess are to be interested more than ever in the exploits of men like Nelson and Paul Jones. The fleets of the two branches of the same seafaring folk are now fighting the common enemy, interchanging naval secrets, and blockading the same ports. Consequently any book like this, made up largely of contemporary journalistic accounts of the exploits of Jones in English seas during 1778-80, and culled from the British press of the period by Mr. Seitz, will have interested readers in London and Edinburgh as well as in New York and Boston.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Supreme Desire

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE real story of a human life is the story of its supreme desire. It may furnish us with joy, or with sorrow, or even with amusement, but if the story is worth while it will also tell us of victory over self; the supreme desire must be proved to be greater than a mortal sense of self. The Bible is emphatically the book of the supreme desire and, of all others, it awakens us to the stern necessity of analyzing our desires, that is, it makes us think. Speaking for every one of us, it says: "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

It is perfectly plain, however, that no one ever succeeded in enthroning a righteous desire without doing some very active thinking, perhaps discovering for the first time that something was necessary to life and happiness that human sense could not supply. Thus we are led to reach out toward prayer, and this reaching out is always a desire for an understanding of God, of infinite Mind. It should culminate in a supreme desire to learn to think rightly. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that Mrs. Eddy says in the Preface of Science and Health (p. vii), "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." What, then, is it that thinks and what does it mean to be a thinker? If God, Spirit, is infinite Mind, it is easy to see that all true ideas are in and of Mind. Man's so-called thinking is, therefore, but the reflection of Mind. To make right understanding, then, the supreme desire is to follow the example of Christ Jesus, set forth in the great words: "Not my will, but thine, be done."

Thus it becomes clear why the reflection of Mind, or the right and true thought always exterminates error, since in Him, Mind, there is no darkness, no evil, nor error, at all. Now

reflecting Mind, as Mrs. Eddy has discovered for us, is to think according to the rules of Christian Science, the Science of Mind, and this will always enthrone righteousness as the supreme desire. As the desire for righteousness is made supreme through the application of Christian Science, our capacity for understanding God is enlarged. Thus Science proves itself to be "the Spirit of truth" that guideth into all truth even as Jesus exemplified when he "opened" the understanding of two of his disciples during the walk to Emmaus.

It should not be necessary to ask whether it is important to have the desire for righteousness supreme, for sound reasoning would immediately answer, "Yes"; but human opinion seems to answer, "No." The old saying, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die," being essentially the expression of thoughtless desire, sums up human opinion in which there is not a single element of good. How, then, shall we attain the right desire that will lead us on to victory? How shall we receive the benefits of Christian Science? Mrs. Eddy answers these questions by saying, "For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love; the Son must be in accord with the Father, in conformity with Christ." (Science and Health, p. 337.) Mortal mind, or the carnal desires, seem to have succeeded in making humanity believe that it is impossible to conform to Principle or to have the desire supreme that Principle alone shall rule our lives. Let us remember, however, that such an attitude is only a proof that we have never really tried to make Principle supreme in our understanding. The deceitful carnal desires are especially fond of taking a half-way position in this matter, doing as they please, but asking God to save them from suffering from the effects of their own false beliefs of sickness and sin. But Principle understood and made supreme

through Christian Science is no mere rule of words, it becomes to us our entity, yea more than our very human sense of life.

To make Principle, therefore, supreme in our understanding is surely the sanest and most intelligent thing that anyone can do. Can there be anything worth having except it comes from God? or as James says, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." How miserably imperfect our reasoning is when we think of God as the actual source of all that is good, and then try to set aside Principle and satisfy ourselves with the husks that carnal belief claims to have for us in matter. Mrs. Eddy never made a clearer statement of truth than when she said, "Carnal beliefs defraud us." (Science and Health, p. 263.) It does not matter in which direction we look, whether it be for life and health in a human body, or for substance in matter, the carnal or human mind has never given us anything else but fraud and delusion. What else, however, can one expect of it, since it is a liar, and never the truth of being?

Is it not easy to see, therefore, that when carnal desires are supreme, we have no Principle from which to reason, and are subject to the delusions of material sense—of sin, disease, and death? From all these Christian Science stands ready to deliver humanity by enthroning God, the divine Principle, Love, as supreme; for it is only by acknowledging God supreme, as understood in Christian Science, that the experiences of mortal sense can be overcome. "Christian Science," says Mrs. Eddy, "repudiates the evidences of the senses and rests upon the supremacy of God." (Christian Healing, p. 15.)

Bumble

It seems strange to me
That pomposity
Is always found
In fools profound.

It seems so strange to me
That humility
Is always found
With sense profound.

For Bumble with his lace
People will give place;
Sense without pride
Is pushed aside.

—Frank Speaight.

The Cascades of Tivoli

Tivoli, 20 May, 1740.

This day being in the palace of his Highness the Duke of Modena, he laid his most serene commands upon me to write to Mr. West, and said he thought it for his glory, that I should draw up an inventory of all his most serene possessions for the said West's perusal. Imprimis, a house, being in circumference a quarter of a mile, two feet and an inch; the said house containing the following particulars, to

wit, a great room. Item, another great room; item, a bigger room; item, another room; item, a vast room; item, a sixth of the same; a seventh ditto; an eighth as before; a ninth as above; a tenth (see No. 1); item, ten more such, besides twenty besides, which, not to be too particular, we shall pass over. The said rooms contain nine chairs, two tables, five stools and a cricket.

From whence we shall proceed to the garden, containing two million of superfluous laurel hedges, a clump of cypress trees, and half the River Teverone. Finis: Dame Nature desired me to put in a list of her little goods and chattels, and, as they were small, to be very minute about them. She has built here three or four little mountains, and laid them out in an irregular semicircle; from certain others behind, at a greater distance, she has drawn a canal, into which she has put a little river of hers, called Anio; she has cut a huge cleft between the two innermost of her four hills, and there she has left it to its own disposal, which she has no sooner done, but, like a heedless child, it tumbles headlong down a declivity fifty feet perpendicular, breaks itself all to shatters, and is converted into a shower of rain, where the sun forms many a bow, red, green, blue, and yellow.

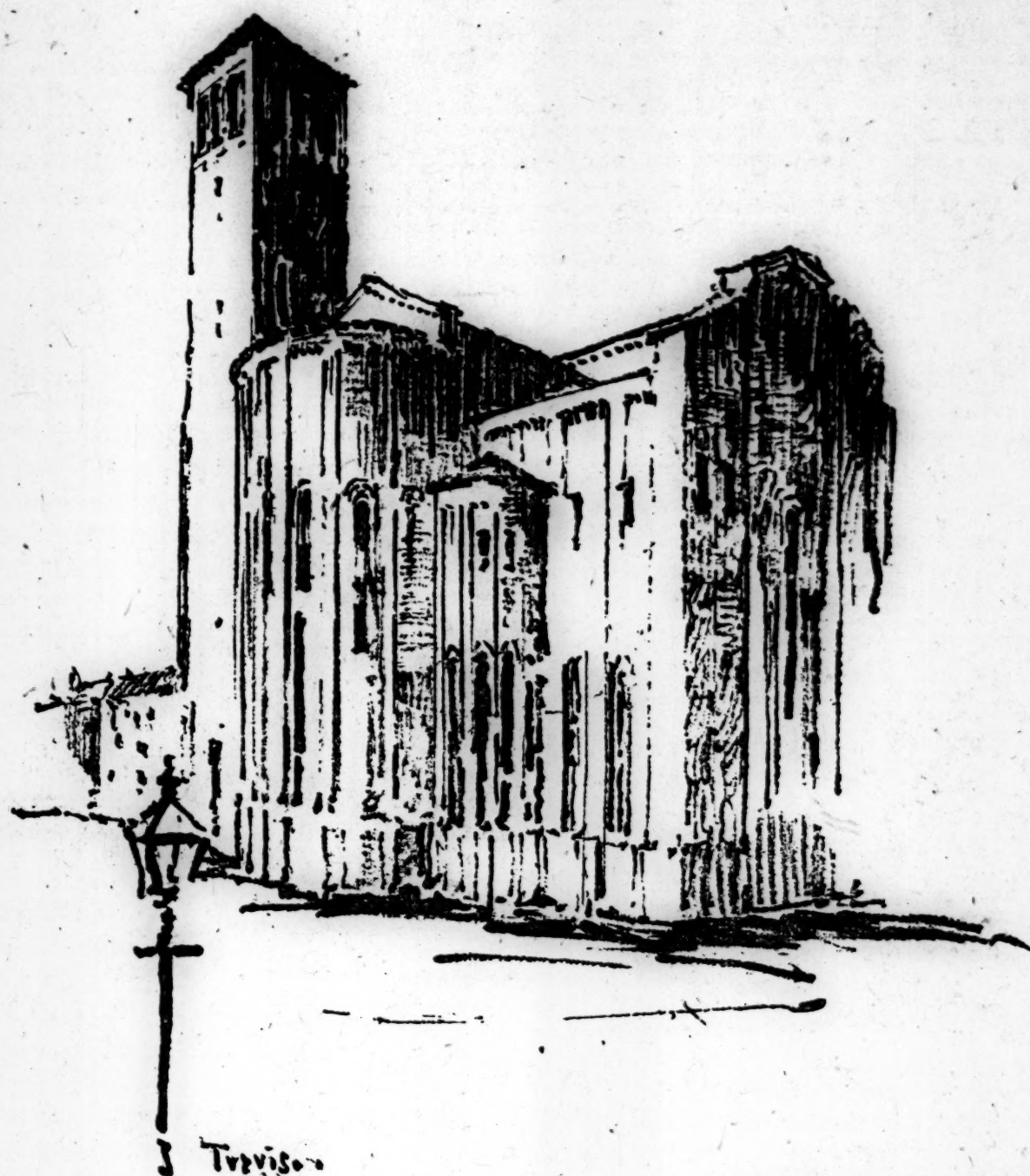
To get out of our metaphors without any further trouble, it is the most noble sight in the world. The weight of that quantity of waters, and the force they fall with, have worn the rocks they throw themselves among into a thousand irregular crags, and to a vast depth. In this channel it goes boiling along with a mighty noise till it comes to another steep, where you see it a second time come roaring down (but first you must walk two miles farther) a greater height than before, but not with that quantity of waters; for by this time it has divided itself, being crossed and opposed by the rocks, into four several streams, each of which, in emulation of the great one, will tumble down, too; and it does tumble down, but not from an equally elevated place; so that you have at one view all these cascades intermixed with groves of olive and little woods, the mountains rising behind them, and on the top of one (that which forms the extremity of one of the half-circle's horns) is seated the town itself. At the very extremity of that extremity, stands the Sibyl's temple, the remains of a little rotunda, surrounded with its portico, above half of whose beautiful Corinthian pillars are still standing and entire; all this on one hand. On the other, the open Campagna of Rome, here and there a little castle on a hillock, and the city itself at the very brink of the horizon, indistinctly seen (being eighteen miles off).—Thomas Gray in a letter to Richard West.

The Peaceful Western Wind

The peaceful western wind
The winter storms hath tamed,
And Nature in each kind
The kind heat hath inflamed:
The forward buds so sweetly breathe
Out of their earthly bowers,
That heaven, which views their pomp
Would fain be decked with flowers.

See how the morning smiles
On her bright eastern hill,
And with soft steps beguiles
Them that lie slumbering still!

—Campion.



Trevi

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The little town of Treviso, which lies in the Venetian plain within twenty miles of Venice, has a far longer history than the greater city can lay claim to. Treviso is the ancient Tarvisium, quite an important place in the days of the Roman Empire. How-

ever, the same invasion which was the immediate cause of the foundation of the city of the lagoons expunged the name of Tarvisium from history for many a long year; it is not heard of again, in fact, for nearly a thousand years, when it reappears in connection

with the city of Venice under the name of Treviso. Attila and his Huns came down through the Alpine passes in the middle of the Fifth Century, just as other armies have done centuries after them, and the first place which lay in their path as they came out of Friuli, across the Piave, into Venetia, was Tarvisium. Attila was not apt to show much mercy to the enemy cities which lay in his path and, as has been said, Tarvisium disappeared for a time from history after he and his Huns had passed through the land. However, a town is not easily wiped out of existence and the inhabitants of Tarvisium must have rebuilt their city as best they could, for under the name of Treviso it survives to this day.

In 1329 Mastino della Scala, a member of the great Veronese house of that name, took Treviso, together with the neighboring towns of Feltre and Belluno, much to the dissatisfaction of the Venetians, who saw in the circumstance a menace to their trade with the mainland. Ten years later, however, the tide had turned, and Treviso came under the dominion of Venice, marking an important event in the history of that great maritime and commercial power.

The little town of Treviso, which lies in the province of that name, is a picturesque place, with its arched streets, its Fifteenth Century walls, its churches and its cathedral. The principal square of a small Italian town generally has a delightful appearance, and the Piazza dei Signori in Treviso is no exception. It contains the Palazzo Provinciale, the seat of the prefecture, as well as the Palazzo del Trecento, a Twelfth Century building restored in 1900. Three famous Venetian painters were natives of Treviso, Lorenzo Lotti, Rocco Marconi and Paris Bordone.

One Kind Word

One kind word can warm three winter months.—Chinese Proverb.

In Their Season

cloud-swept skies are full of them—green diamond kites, red and yellow Japanese kites, big modern box kites, old-fashioned brown paper kites with long wagging tails, sensitively responsive to every stimulus. For a brief season they live overhead, riding still and calm or performing wild antics, according to the wind or their own nature. Then their time is past, leaving its traces only in the remnants that nestle in the tree-tops or dangle from the telegraph wires. And after them comes marbles—or is it jack-stones? And the tops, and then roller-skates, and then—? But this is no child's almanac; I may have the series all wrong, but I have digested the method, and I should never expect to find a well-regulated child using jack-stones in the top season, or spinning tops in kite time.

"It is not so well with us older people. And I have been as bad as any. There was a time when I thought it a rather clever thing to take spring by violence. I brought out pussy-willows in December—it is a common enough offense. And when they had gone through all their stages, from silver kitten-paws to pink kitten-roses, then to fluffy yellow or green caterpillars, and finally had shed all these and sent out long, pale shoots and masses of white roots, I was embarrassed to know what to do with them. I could not throw live things like that out into January snowdrifts. I could not plant them, I did not want to keep them in a jar till April. Finally I threw them in the fire and left the room quickly.

"I tried again with dogwood. I picked it in January and by the end of February it was in blossom. It was beautiful, of course, and I was rather

proud. . . . But after the blossoms had shriveled, there were still March and April."

"There are few greater pleasures than that of watching the seasons—any season, whether of vegetables or people—observe their own times and develop their own qualities. Moreover, in the opposite habit, the habit that Faustus exemplified and most of our modern institutions encourage, there lurks the danger that things will be valued, not in proportion to their goodness and charm, but in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining them. Faustus' grapes had a certain natural value as grapes, but they had also an artificial value as grapes in January. In his case they meant, the devil. In our more modern situation, it means a hot-house or a cold-storage plant, and the establishment that goes with it; or it means the equivalent of this in money—which we may or may not call the devil, according to the way we may happen to look at such matters.

"Faustus was proud of his devil, and we are proud of our hot-houses or their equivalent, and in the meantime the goodness of grapes as grapes is apt to become a secondary matter—not, perhaps, to the duchess, but to Faustus. He was not above showing off, neither was the devil, neither are any of us, though we are usually above seeming to show off, having lost the naïveté of the doctor and his Mephisto; and this desire blurs our appreciation of grapes as grapes, and of other things. It may, indeed, carry us so far that we shall find ourselves cherishing and exhibiting ugliness, because it is hard to get, and growing indifferent to any beauty that is not rare."

Fragrance

The woodsman loves the smell of pines.
The mower in the sun
Takes pleasure in the fragrant grass
When the long swath is done.

The plowman strikes a precious jar
Of ointment for his toil
When all his furrowed field gives forth
The clean smell of the soil.

In May the apple orchards stand
Pale priestesses in white;
Each tree a laden censer bears
Fit for a queen's delight.

Over the doorway of the house
The honeysuckle clings.
Its fragrance makes the little room
Fit for the court of kings.

But sweeter far than earth or grass,
Than flower or blossomed tree,
Are the odors that the south wind brings
From the gardens of the sea.

They tell of islands, starry skies,
Of winds with crests of snow,
Of leagues of shining waters where
The great ships come and go.

Pleasant the smell of new-mown hay,
And sweet the flowering vine,
But the odor that can stir the heart
Is the keen scent of the brine.

Cassia and aloes, nard and myrrh,
Perfumes of Araby,
I'd give them all for the winds that
blow
From the gardens of the sea.

—Edward Bliss Reed.

The Morn Was Sweet

The morn was sweet, as when they
Journey'd last:
The smoke from cottage-tops ran
Bright and fast.
And every tree in passing, one by one,
Gleam'd out with twinkles of the
golden sun:
For leafy was the road, with tall array,
On either side, of mulberry and bay,
And distant snatches of blue hills be-
tween:
And there the hider was with its bright
green,
And the broad chestnut, and the pop-
lar's shoot,
That like a feather waves from head
to foot.
With ever and anon majestic pines:
And still, from tree to tree, the early
vines
Hung garlanding the way in amber
lines. . . .

—Leigh Hunt.

Running Water

In the "Life and Letters of Stopford Brooke," by Lawrence Pearsall Jackson, there is a delightful extract from his diary upon streams, "happy things," he calls them. "On the dirtiest day they are clean and clear, running swiftly as if they were full of joy, not my joy but their own. I would love to have their life. They have no dark dreams, nor see, beyond the apparent, those abysses where the clouds rise and fall in the vast abrupt. There's no companion like a quick stream, full, but not too full, capable of shallows and waterbreaks, with deep pools when it likes, and with a thousand shadows acquainted with all the tales of the hills, and playing with colors like Tintoret. It talks incessantly. . . . it laughs, but at what it knows not, it glides into every corner of its bed, and it has been in all the clouds and in a thousand nooks of the mountains. There's nothing hid from the waters of it. With it one is always in company of the unknown."

"Running water surely is the dearest and best-bred thing in the world. And a great workman, and a great artist. Its labor has made the surface of the earth, and its care has made all its beauty. The great Architect, and the great Sculptor, and the great Gardener. Nor is there any Slinger, any Poet, any Companion so near and dear as it is when it shapes itself into a mountain stream in a quiet country. I would I had a house with one running close by the wall in a pleasant garden, to whose sweet sound I might night after night fall asleep, and in hearing of whose prayer and praise I might awake. I shall never have it, but it is well to dream thereof."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

A Modern Torquemada

It is quite evident that Dr. Quayle of Cleveland is an aspirant to the rôle in the medical profession which Torquemada once played in the religious world. Torquemada was determined that a man's soul should be saved whether he liked it or not. But he was also insistent that it should be saved his, Torquemada's, way. If a man would not accept the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church peaceably, he must be made to accept them forcibly. It might be necessary to stretch him on the rack, to crush him in the embrace of an iron virgin, to tear his flesh with red-hot pincers, or to inflict any other diabolical and unnamable torture, and then, after all this, it might be necessary to burn him alive, still, at the end, Torquemada felt that he had done his best to save the victim from the pit, and, incidentally, to discourage anyone else from thinking sufficiently freely to be guilty of heresy.

Now what is the difference between this and Dr. Quayle's intent? Dr. Quayle is determined to save a man's body; Torquemada was determined to save his soul. Dr. Quayle is positive that allopathy is the only means by which the body can be saved; Torquemada was positive that only through accepting the dogmas of Rome could a soul be saved. Dr. Quayle is convinced that any person who is not an allopath is a "quack" or a "faddist"; Torquemada was convinced that every person who was not a Roman Catholic was an infidel or a heretic. Dr. Quayle believes that compulsory medicine should be enforced by the doctors, supported by the law; Torquemada believed that compulsory conformity should be enforced by the priests, supported by the law. Dr. Quayle insists that every person should be forced, if called upon, to submit to compulsory physical examination; Torquemada insisted that every person should be forced, if called upon, to submit to compulsory religious examination. Dr. Quayle is certain that the body of every recalcitrant should be carried to the hospital, and, if considered advisable, the operating table; Torquemada was certain that the body of every recalcitrant should be carried to prison, and, if considered advisable, to the torture chamber. Torquemada was not sure that the victim would emerge alive: neither, it is equally sure, is Dr. Quayle.

These are only a few points of resemblance, but the fact is that the catalogue of resemblances might be continued indefinitely. In other words the system of Dr. Quayle coincides with the system of Torquemada, with the perfection and nicety of the coincidence of two triangles all of whose sides and angles are equal, each to each. And they coincide in nothing more than in this, that their axioms are purely arbitrary, their postulates entirely polemical, their arguments hopelessly inexact, and their conclusions to be taken on trust. Torquemada, indeed, was in far the stronger position, for the result of his system had to be awaited in another world, whereas Dr. Quayle only deals in futures in this world. At the same time the systems of Dr. Quayle and of Torquemada were both endowed with a past. The world knows all about the past in each case, and in neither case is the past charged with encouragement.

Now, struggle as Dr. Quayle may, he can no more get rid of his past than could Torquemada. And it has to be regretfully recorded that its air is laden with the quackery germ. It is sad because quackery and faddism are so abhorrent to him that he is going to abolish them by seeing that every one who disagrees with him is scheduled as a faddist or a quack. Dr. Johnson, in an atrabilious mood, once defined a hireling as a creature of the Exchequer, but if Dr. Quayle gets his way, a faddist or a quack will have to be defined as one who has the misfortune to differ from Dr. Quayle.

In a way all this is unfair to Dr. Quayle, for Dr. Quayle is, after all, only a type of the mens medica, just as Torquemada was of the mens religiosa. But Dr. Quayle is, at the same time, an admirable object lesson, for the reason that he has made his own, and put forward, in a concrete form, in his own name, those ideals and hopes which are today germinating in the mens medica, and, in one form or another, finding expression. The medical profession, the allopathic school of the medical profession that is to say, for in the eyes of that school every other school is unorthodox or heretical, quackish or faddish, this allopathic school, then, is preparing to take possession of the corpus vile, or vile body of humanity, and "control the health of the people." All of which is, no doubt, well meant. But, inasmuch as the health of the people is a mental and not a physical condition, it will be seen that the Church has, after all, the prior claim, and that that is why the founder of the Christian religion demanded that his followers should preach the Gospel, and heal the sick.

Dr. Quayle proposes to begin with the body of the soldier, and not merely the soldier, the drafted man. He proposes to intern the drafted man, if he has been rejected as unfit, in a medico-surgical asylum, and then to go thoroughly over him, and make good, if he survives, the mistakes of nature. It is said advisedly if he survives, for to any fad-quack, who has grasped the simple fact that health is entirely mental, the supreme danger of what Dr. Quayle proposes will become, in a moment, apparent. By so means the least interesting part, however, of Dr. Quayle's proposal is the way it dovetails into a paper read not very long ago at a medical meeting, alluded to in this column, in the course of which it was stated that the great hope of the profession lay in the army. It was not, as was admitted at this meeting, that the army wanted the medical profession, but that the medical profession needed the army, and it needed it for the all-sufficient reason that here was a body of men, under the control of discipline, with, for the time being, no civil rights, which

could be experimented on ad hoc, with no questions asked, and no complaints permissible.

There was something else, however, which transpired at this meeting. It was admitted that medical treatment in schools was not proving to be popular. Yet it must be agreed that everything is being done to popularize it. Have not the children been taken out to miasma swamps in order to learn how to recognize mosquitoes at sight? Have they not been taught how to rout tuberculosis by wearing red seals on their shoes? Are they not being taught now to compete for Liberty Bonds by counting the number of sneezes during school hours? What more could be done to popularize the study of disease, or, for that matter, to spread it? Certainly if, as Milton says, the boy is father to the man, it should not be very wonderful that children filled, at their most impressionable age, with pictures of disease, should be found, at the draft age, ready to fill Dr. Quayle's medical asylums.

French Socialists' Message to Russia

AT THIS supreme moment in the history of Russia, when the powers in control at Petrograd have definitely thrown their allegiance to the rest of the world to the winds, there is something specially significant in the appeal recently made to the Russian revolutionaries by the French Socialists. The Bolsheviks may label all the allied governments as capitalists, or bourgeois, or by such other title as may appeal to them. The French Socialists, however, supply them with no foothold whence to cast a stone. From the very first they opened their arms to the Russian revolution, welcomed it, approved of it, and did everything in their power to assure it of their moral support. The Bolsheviks might, perhaps, have reason to disagree with such men as Gustave Hervé, or Marcel Sembat. They might label them both renegades, but in regard to the policy of the official French Socialist Party, there could be no reasonable ground for disagreement. It becomes, therefore, of no little importance what the Socialists of France think regarding the Russian revolution, and it is welcome to find that they have quite definite views on the subject. The latest news from Russia, it is true, may render these views of no avail as far as Russia is concerned, but, as indicating the attitude of the French Socialists, they are of first importance.

The French Socialists are strongly against a separate peace. A separate peace, their message insists, cannot be a democratic peace. Concluded by revolutionary Russia it might then be said, that Russian socialism, disowning its own formulas, denouncing the right of people to govern themselves, had counted as nothing the state of the little nations that had been trampled upon. Mistakes, it declares, have no doubt been made by all the allied governments, many mistakes and grievous mistakes, but, it asks, what are these mistakes, compared with such as might bring about a separate peace?

Finally, it is added, French Socialists will do nothing that might weaken the resistance of the army and people of France. "So, in the end, even the Central Empires may be led to recognize that a peace democratic in its results, democratic in its aim, and democratic in its guarantee alone can establish the safety of the human race."

It is a carefully reasoned and thoughtful statement. And perhaps, at this hour, its most useful feature is the determination that runs all through it not, for an instant, to despair of Russia's future. As Albert Thomas expresses it: "In the great Russian nation many elements still remain faithful to the Entente. It was a vast mistake to over-estimate the Russian strength. Do not let us now commit the opposite blunder of despairing completely." Such counsel is specially timely today. Russia must ultimately conquer her difficulties. And, whatever else may be done, the one sure way of helping her is by enabling her to understand, by every means possible, that when she does come to herself, she will find friends everywhere ready to help her. Amongst the great lessons which the war is teaching the world, a new sense of international responsibility is not the least. No nation stands to itself alone, but each one owes it to all the others to keep in line with the world's progress, and, wherever possible, to lead the way to higher international attainment.

The German Game in Argentina

ADVICES from Buenos Aires, direct or by way of Washington, confirm earlier reports regarding the prevalence of strikes on the railways throughout Argentina. Serious disturbances are reported from many quarters. There has been a tendency, here and there, to attribute them to the unsettled conditions resulting from the unsatisfactory ending of last fall's misunderstanding between employers and men. Careful observers of the situation, however, have not at any time been deceived as to the origin and motive of the present labor troubles. They are confined to the railroads and allied industries, and are interfering particularly with the shipment of grain. This of itself is significant, and at once furnishes a clue to the operating cause. In Washington, department officials have repeatedly expressed the belief that, when the facts concerning the disturbances in the Republic became known, it would be seen that the situation was directly traceable to German plotting.

Great numbers of Germans expelled from the United States, or dissatisfied with the course of the nation in making war upon the Central Empires, have, within the last nine months, found their way into South America, particularly into Brazil and Argentina. They have found, in both republics, very considerable German colonies, and have had little difficulty in making connection with large interests controlled by German capital. The machinery of intrigue was already in operation. In Brazil pro-German conspiracy was soon checked, and almost utterly crushed out, and from that Republic large numbers of German plotters and paid agents went to Argentina.

Recently it became known that the allied governments had succeeded in obtaining control of the entire surplus wheat crop of the Argentine Republic, a trans-

action that would yield for import about 100,000,000 bushels. It is of the utmost importance to Germany that the exportation of this wheat to the Allies shall be prevented if possible. The most effective way of preventing the cereal from reaching her enemies is, plainly, by preventing it from getting out of Argentina, and the most effective way of preventing it from getting out of Argentina is by obstructing its transportation from the interior to the ports, by encouraging and provoking strikes and paralyzing the railway system of the country. This is what Germany is now striving to do, and what it no doubt expects to succeed in doing, if the Argentines continue to tolerate the pro-German policies of their President.

If Germany succeeds in blocking the exportation of Argentinean wheat the achievement may well be pronounced a blow to the Allies. But to accomplish this, it will be necessary to deprive the wheat-growers of Argentina of a market to which they have been looking forward for some time, with expectation of large profits. Germany's hope must lie in the possibility of eventually creating a political upheaval in the Republic which would divert the attention of the people entirely from the original cause of the disturbance and bring about a suspension of all commerce. A revolution in Argentina is not an impossibility at this time, but it is more likely, if it occurs, to be in opposition to the leaders and the elements on which Germany depends than in favor of Germany's sympathizers. In fact, knowledge of the compelling cause of the strike among the workers of Argentina would be likely to bring about a reaction disastrous to German interests in that quarter.

Much is expected, and reasonably expected, from the arrival home of Dr. Naon, the Argentinean Ambassador to the United States, a report of which is momentarily expected. His influence is powerful, and his judgment would be likely to be preferred before even that of the President of the Republic, whose recent attitude has subjected him to suspicion, weakened his following, and made a sweeping overturn of his power probable and imminent.

Life in Vienna

IT NEITHER begins too early nor ends too late. The good-natured Viennese is not exacting toward it, as is the Berliner, nor is he altogether the slave of it, as a Bolo would disdainfully say of lucre. It moves so pleasantly and smoothly and ordered for him, it is dealt out in such generous, comforting measure that he might well be tempted to demand, like the Queen of the May, an early call to greet it and an extra indulgence after normal bedtime to enjoy its remaining sweets. But there is, in Vienna, a very real deterrent to late hours which exists in no other capital city, the house janitor and his inevitable "door fee." The big portals of the flats may not be opened at will by the tenants privileged, as in Berlin, with a key, nor by the mere pulling of a bell which, in Paris, is popularly supposed to be attached to the drowsy concierge's anatomy. No, the bell must be rung, that the waiting janitor may throw open the door in person, and the money tribute paid in kreuzers by each one of the belated arrivals.

The early morning streets are almost certain to be in the throes of their matutinal cleaning as one steps into them. Vienna does not design its ablutions upon exactly modern lines. As likely as not a man will be vigorously swinging the nozzle of a hose attached to the rear of a water cart and sprinkling the cobblestones, while a row of men armed with brooms essays to keep pace with him. Slovak women in top-boots and white headcloths climb up the ladders of scaffolding carrying hods of bricks. The shops appear to be still yawning, but the café has already begun the Vienna day. Its tables and chairs, spread over the pavement, form an admirable vantage ground from which to observe the half-awakened life. Here the real Viennese takes his breakfast, and he has no sooner taken his seat than the geni of the morning papers, the "Zeitungskellner," slide up to him with a sheaf of the dailies attached to convenient cane frames with handles.

Somewhere about noon is the hour for the advent of that feature of features of Vienna, the two-horse fiacre driver. It is of no avail to protest that one has "done" or knows Vienna without having made the "fiacre's" acquaintance. One might as well say that one had seen Venice and not clapped eyes upon the "poppe" or gondola. So it comes that one may have gazed upon the famous old stump, the "Stock-im-Eisen" studded with the nails driven in by the journeymen of medieval Vienna; have "done" the museums, the palaces, the statues and monuments, the Prater, and the Opera; have climbed the Kahlenberg or the Leopoldsdorf and drunk in the impressive view of mountains, city, and the Danube; have fed the bears at Schönbrunn, and walked the favorite paths of emperors and empresses in the gardens; have enjoyed the lovely pleasure grounds of the ravine of Brühl; have witnessed an impressive "washing-of-the-feet" ceremony by the Emperor at the palace, or the procession of Corpus Christi trailing its slow way through the Graben, and yet have missed the one feature for which Vienna lives and moves and has her being—the fiacre! He refuses to change, no matter what changes. No one can whistle like him, nor drive just like him, nor look so "fesch," nor be so witty, nor have such a smart two-horse turnout, nor talk the soft Vienna dialect as he does. His horses seem to "shoot" like a bullet out of a gun, to stop within a hair's breadth at his command, and to dart forward again with a reckless daring that holds the spectator breathless with admiration.

The Ringstrasse is the favorite haunt of the fiacre. And what an unrivaled panorama it is that swiftly passes before the eyes of his "fare." Here Vienna has crowded all its eggs into one basket, and here at carnival time, or "Fasching," the very quintessence of Viennese life collects. No wonder Vienna has won the name of the beautiful, the magnificent city. It has reared its monumental buildings where they have the most artistic value, in the traditional style of Vienna baroque, with its open-air embellishment in relief and color, and its sense of lightness and gaiety. Palace, museum, church, and

administrative building alternate, heedless of the shabbiness and the out-of-date not a stone's throw away. Here Vienna has arrayed herself in her best, has shown her gracious smile, and has transcribed something of the music which sings within the heart of her lightsome, genial people. The Volksgarten, hard by the palace and the city's magnificent playhouse, seems to typify all that makes up the essence of this airy, spacious Vienna life. The "garden of the people" contains none of the tragedy but all the comedy of it. The statue of Grillparzer, the favorite playwright, shares with the former bandstand of Strauss the devotion of the people. As the smart fiacre draws up by the gates, there come to one's ears the dreamy lilt, the catchy syncopation of those waltzes which, ever since the elder Strauss carried round the hat in the early Schönbrunn days, have typified the heart of the inimitable, unduplicated "Wiener." Here Vienna is the city of music for music's sake, for the enjoyment of it and the dropping of the burden. The morrow may have its cares, but the present day has always its joys. That is Vienna, and the precious gift of the lightsome, quasi superficial Viennese.

Notes and Comments

It would be interesting to know where "Ian Hay" got the information that Admiral Sir David Beatty was a Scotsman. The statement, of course, is "another injustice to Ireland," and an additional reason for Home Rule. David Beatty is the son of one David Beatty, and the grandson of another David Beatty, both Beattys of Borrodale, Co. Wexford. The name is the modern form of the Celtic O'Beaigh, according to Lord O'Hagan, sometime Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and himself an unquestionable O'. You may cast suspicion on the French Dillons, the Norse Burkes, the Welsh Fitzgeralds, but never, oh never, on the O'Beaighs or the O'Hagans, both descendants of the kings. Another O'. O'Callaghan insists that the Biataghs, as he spells it, had held their Irish lands for eight centuries previous to their dispossession by Dutch William.

THE LITTLE FOREST

A FAIRY forest on my window grew,

A fairy tower uprose;

The rising sun those crystal depths looked through,
Their wonders to disclose.

I claimed the tiny landscape for my own,

And in my memory shrined

The silver tower, the branches never blown
By any bitter wind.

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"OFFICER will sell genuine Cremona violin, which he has played in battles of Somme, Arras, and Messines without harm; £100." A curious announcement which inevitably suggests Nero, Rome, and a fiddle. Then one wonders why a Cremona, of all violins, should have been taken on to a battlefield, or rather several battlefields. Will the fact that it has been played in such circumstances add to the value of a Cremona? Of course what one should know is the story which led to the advertisement, then comment at length and at leisure. As it is, curiosity must go hungry.

"The pro-German hand was shown clearly," said Howard M. Addison, senior member of the Spedden Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore, whose workers laid down their tools, "when the men walked out without giving us any warning whatever. If they had desired to help the Government they would have waited until the wage scale for shipworkers had been adjusted." The voice, that is, is the voice of American labor, the hand is that of pro-German conspiracy. Nevertheless, according to Washington advices, more than half of the great number of workers needed to carry out the nation's merchant marine program were secured in the first half of the first week of the enrollment campaign carried on by the United States Public Service Reserve. What is needed, evidently, is a sifting of so-called American labor in the shipyards, the elimination of every disaffected worker, and the substitution of a patriotic volunteer.

The different way in which the French and the English bestow and receive military decorations is an amusing comment on the idiosyncrasies of the two peoples. You have, on the one side of the Channel, a real ceremony, popular enthusiasm, emotion, colors flying and bands playing. That is the Gallic way. On the other side, you find Tommy speaking disrespectfully of the "dishing out" of honors, and either making a joke of it or taking it very quietly. He hates what the British are agreed to regard as "fuss." There is not much opportunity for it anyway. He is not handed his decoration in the market place amid the cheers of a crowd. Probably, if he were, the crowd would feel too shy to cheer. He merely lines up on some parade ground; in a few minutes he is in possession of his ribbon, and in another few minutes the whole thing is over. All of which does not mean that the country is not proud of its men, and the men not proud of their well-deserved honors. But, being Anglo-Saxon, they have the Anglo-Saxon reserve, that is all.

It is in "Bombastes Furioso" that the immortal lines

Hope told a flattering tale,
Much longer than my arm

occur, but it is in the American seed catalogue that the expectations of the suburban commuter are raised to the limit. Year after year the American seed catalogue puts forward lithographs of garden products designed to enthrall the amateur gardener, and year after year the amateur gardener hopes to produce something like them in his back lot, only to realize, later on, that it is impossible for one who gardens to compete with catalogue designers and engravers. But the man who has seen his expectations dashed, from season to season, is not going to give up dreaming this spring, with the latest catalogue on his lap. He will go on believing indefinitely that he can produce, for instance, such a tomato as never grew outside an artist's studio.